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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 27th Aug. 1964:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
213	S. O. 2910, dated 20th August, 1964.	Ministry of Finance.	Scheme for the amalgamation of the Southern Bank Ltd. with the United Industrial Bank Ltd.
	S.O. 2911, dated 20th August, 1964.	Do.	Specifying 24th August 1964 as the prescribed date for the amalgamation of the Banks referred to in S. O. 2910 above.
214	S.O. 2912, dated 21st August, 1964.	Ministry of Law.	The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1964.
215	S. O. 2913, dated 22nd August, 1964.	Ministry of Commerce.	Appointing 22nd August, 1964, on which the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, shall come into force.
	S.O. 2914, dated 22nd August, 1964.	Do.	Establishing from 22nd August, 1964, a Textiles Committee consisting of persons specified therein.
216	S. O. 2915, dated 24th August, 1964.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.
217	S. O. 2916, dated 24th August, 1964.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendments to the Export & (Control) Order, 1962.
218	S. O. 2975, dated 26th August, 1964.	Ministry of Finance.	Further amendments to S.O. 3325, dated 29th November, 1963.
219	S. O. 2976, dated 26th August, 1964.	Ministry of Law.	Declarations Containing the names of Candidates elected in the Council of States by the members of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
220	S. O. 2977, dated 26th August, 1964.	Ministry of Industry and Supply.	The Cement Control (Seventh Amendment) Order, 1964.
221	S. O. 2978, dated 27th August, 1964.	Election Commission, India.	Calling upon the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala to elect a person to fill a vacancy.
	S. O. 2979, dated 27th August, 1964.	Do.	Appointing dates etc. for the election referred to in S. O. 2978 above.
	S.O. 2980, dated 27th August, 1964.	Do.	Fixation of Hours for the election referred to in S.O. 2978] above.
	S. O. 2981, dated 27th August, 1964.	Do.	Designating the Secretary, Kerala Legislative Assembly, to be the Returning Officer for the Election referred to in S. O. 2978 above.
	S. O. 2982, dated 27th August, 1964.	Do.	Appointing the Deputy Secreay Kerala Legislative Assembly to assist the Returning Officer for the election referred to in S.O. 2978 above.
222	S. O. 2983 dated 27th August, 1964.	Ministry of Finance.	Direction that the Life Insurance Corporation shall consist of members specified therein from 1st September, 1964.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 2989.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of Section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the decision of the High Court for the State of Punjab at Chandigarh given on the 14th July, 1964 on an appeal from the order dated the 8th November, 1963 of the Election Tribunal, Patiala.

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF PUNJAB AT CHANDIGARH

CIVIL APPELLATE SIDE

FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER NO. 1 E OF 1964

Pritam Singh son of Kishan Singh, village Deh Kalan, Tehsil and District Sangrur, Punjab State.—*Appellant*.

Versus

1. S. Ranjit Singh son of R. B. Narain Singh, Narain Cottage, Sangrur, at present 2 Curzon Road, New Delhi,
2. S. Dalip Singh son of Attar Singh, Railway Road, Nabha, District Patiala,
3. S. Parkash Singh son of Bachan Singh, village Mirheri, P.O. Bhadalwad, Tehsil Malerkotla, Mistrict Sangrur,
4. Shri Purshotam Lal son of Walaiti Ram, Dhuri, District Sangrur,
5. S. Wazir Singh Jaiji son of S. Harchand Singh Jaiji, Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges, Simla at present Malwa House, Patiala,
6. S. Ujagar Singh son of Shyam Singh, village & Post Office Chuck Bhai Kot, Tehsil Barnala, District Sangrur.—*Respondents*.

First Appeal from Order of Shri M. L. Puri, Election Tribunal, Patiala, dated the 8th November, 1963 dismissing the election petition and ordering that the petitioner would pay Rs. 300/- as costs to respondent No. 1.

Petition u/s. 81 and 84 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, for declaring the election of Shri Ranjit Singh respondent No. 1 as void and further the petitioner may be declared to have been duly elected.

Claim in appeal:—For reversal of the order of the lower Court.

Dated the 14th July, 1964

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inder Dev Dua

and

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. K. Mahajan,

For the Appellants —Mr. B. S. Dhillon, Advocate.

For the Respondents —M/s D. K. Puri, Advocate of Patiala and Nishat Singh Gerwal Advocate (Mr. D. K. Puri Advocate not present on 14th July 1964.)

ORDER

Was the nomination of Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee (respondent No. 5 in this Court) improperly rejected by the Returning Officer? Is the only question which has been argued in this Court in this appeal and which falls for determination?

The controversy in the present appeal arises out of the general elections held in 1962. Shri Ranjit Singh (respondent No. 1 in this Court) was successful in the election to the House of the People from Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency. Shri Pritam Singh appellant, who was also one of the contesting candidates to the said seat, feeling aggrieved challenged Shri Ranjit Singh's election by means of an election petition under the Representation of the People Act, 1951; he also claimed a declaration of himself having been duly elected. The last prayer does not concern us, because it was dropped even during the proceedings before the Election Tribunal. Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee was also one of the candidates who had filed three nomination papers, all of which were rejected by the Returning Officer. The Election Tribunal did not consider the rejection to be improper. Hence the present appeal.

Coming straight to the question at issue, it may be pointed out that on 27th of January 1962 three nomination papers were presented by the said Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee as a candidate for election to the Parliament from the Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency, their serial numbers before the Returning Officer being 11, 14 and 15. In the first two the proposer was one Shri Naranjan Singh and

In the third Shri Shib Darshan Singh The relevant portions of the three nomination papers, to which reference has been made at the bar for their respective arguments on the two sides, are reproduced—

"No 11

FORM 2A

Nomination Paper

(See rule 4)

Election to the House of the People

(To be filled by the proposer)

I hereby nominate Wazir Singh as a candidate for election from the 22 Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency

- 1 Full name of proposer Naranjan Singh,
- 2 Electoral roll number of proposer, 1446—Chural Khurd, Part No 17 (Patwar Halqa) Chon Halqa Lahra, district Sangrur.
- 3 Name of candidate's father Harchand Singh.
- 4 Full postal address of candidate Wazir Singh, Ward No 4, 3 Bridges, Simla
5. Electoral roll number of candidate 1853

Dated the 27th January 1962

Sd /- NARANJAN SINGH,
(Signature of proposer).

No 14

FORM 2A

Nomination Paper

(See rule 4)

Election to the House of the People

(To be filled by the proposer)

I hereby nominate Wazir Singh as a candidate for election from the No 22 Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency

- 1 Full name of proposer Naranjan Singh
- 2 Electoral roll number of proposer Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency, Lahra Assembly Constituency Part No 17, Voter No 1446, village Chural Khurd
- 3 Name of candidate's father Harchand Singh
- 4 Full Postal Address of candidate Wazir Singh, son of S Harchand Singh, Ward No 4, 3 Bridges, Simla
- 5 Electoral roll number of candidate Ambala (S C) Parliamentary Constituency, Simla Assembly Constituency Part No 4, Voter No 1853, Ward No 4, Simla

Dated the 27th January 1962

Sd /- NARANJAN SINGH,
(Signature of proposer).

No 15

FORM 2A

Nomination Paper

(See rule 4)

Election to the House of the People

I hereby nominate Wazir Singh as a candidate for election from the No 22 Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency

1. Full name of proposer: Shib Darshan Singh

2. Electoral roll number of proposer: Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency, Sunam State Legislative Assembly Constituency, Part No. 20, Village Chatha Nakta, Voter No. 27.
3. Name of candidate's father: Harchand Singh.
4. Full Postal Address of candidate: Wazir Singh, son of Harchand Singh, Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges, Simla.
5. Electoral roll number of candidate: Ambala (S.C.) Parliamentary Constituency, Simla, Assembly Constituency Part No. 4, Voter No. 1853, Ward No. 4, Simla.

Dated the 27th January 1962.

Sd./- SHIV DARSHAN SINGH,

(Signature of proposer)."

Nomination paper No. 11 which is exhibited as P.W. 2/3 has a note in the margin showing that the treasury receipt and voters list was attached. The name of the proposer in this document is stated to be Naranjan Singh and his electoral roll No. 1446—Chural Khurd—Part No. 17 (Patwar Halqa) Chon Halqa Lehra, District Sangrur. The electoral number of the candidate is shown to be 1853. This nomination paper, as the endorsement at its back shows, was delivered to the Returning Officer at his office at 12 noon on 27th January 1962 and apparently the officer concerned does not seem to have taken any step on that date. On the day of scrutiny which was fixed for 29th January 1962, this nomination paper was rejected and the order of rejection in the handwriting of the Returning Officer after the printed matter stating that he had examined this nomination paper in accordance with section 36 of the Representation of the People Act is as follows:—

"Rejected because the name of Parliamentary Constituency and the name of the village and the Assembly Constituency and the part number of electoral roll of the candidate is not mentioned. Also the name of his Parliamentary Constituency of the proposer is not given."

It is noteworthy that this paper was not rejected on the ground that a copy of the electoral roll of the Constituency of which the candidate is an elector or a relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries of such roll had not been either filed along with the nomination paper or produced before the Returning Officer at the time of the scrutiny, as is required by section 33(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter called the 1951 Act). Nomination paper No. 14 which is exhibited as P.W. 3/B was also proposed by Naranjan Singh and it has at the margin a note stating that the treasury receipt and voters' list had been attached with the other form. In this paper the electoral roll number of the proposer is stated to be Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency Lehra Assembly Constituency, Part No. 17, voter No. 1446, village Chural Khurd. The electoral roll number of the candidate is given to be Ambala (S.C.) Parliamentary Constituency, Simla Assembly Constituency, Part No. IV, Voter No. 1853, Ward No. 4, Simla. This nomination paper, as the endorsement at its back shows, was presented to the Returning Officer on 12-50 p.m. on 27th January 1962 and the operative portion of the order is as follows:—

"The following objections have been taken against this nomination paper (No. 14):

- (i) That it has not been properly presented inasmuch as the form does not show whether it has been presented by the candidate or the proposer.
- (ii) That it does not contain a copy of the electoral roll of the Constituency concerned or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries mentioned above, and
- (iii) That the amount of Rs. 500 deposited in the treasury purports to have been deposited on behalf of Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala whereas the address of the candidate as given in this nomination paper is entirely different.

I have heard the candidate as well as his learned counsel and the learned counsel for the objector. My observations are as follows:—

- (i) It is correct that the Assistant Returning Officer who actually received this nomination paper did not strike off candidate/proposer properly to show who had actually presented it, but the Assistant Returning Officer is present at the moment and he certifies that this nomination

paper was presented by the candidate himself. Objection No. (i) is, therefore, overruled.

- (ii) A perusal of the nomination paper reveals that the certified copy of the electoral roll of the constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of these entries is not enclosed along with this nomination paper. It is correct that this nomination paper contained a marginal note to the effect that the needful had been done with the other nomination paper. The question, however, arises whether each nomination paper has to be self-contained or whether there are certain documents which if filed with one nomination paper can be considered as having been filed with the others also. My opinion is that the intention of law is quite clear. This is borne out by section 34 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, wherein it is mentioned that where "a candidate has been nominated by more than one nomination paper for election in the same constituency, not more than one deposit shall be required of him". If the intention of the law or the rules was that like the deposit itself all other relevant papers such as the entries mentioned above with the objection were to be filed only with one nomination paper and were to be taken as having been filed with the rest there was no point in making special clarification about the deposit alone. I feel that this has been an omission on the part of the candidate.

Having said so I will now take up the request of the candidate that the scrutiny of this nomination paper may be adjourned and he may be allowed an opportunity to produce the relevant documents. In this connection the learned counsel for the candidate has pointed out section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, wherein it is laid down that if an objection is raised by the Returning Officer or is made by any other person, the candidate concerned may be allowed time to rebut it not later than the next day but one followed by scrutiny. I have given this request my careful consideration and feel that the omission sought to be rectified by the candidate is not a rebuttal strictly speaking and that giving him an opportunity to furnish the relevant documents mentioned above, which he omitted file with the nomination paper would not be covered by this. I requested the candidate to produce these documents before me now if he had them but he wanted an adjournment. In this connection I have referred the candidate to para. 5 page 14 of the Hand Book for candidates issued by the Election Commission of India whereby the candidates have clearly been asked to keep ready in their possession, in order to meet any possible objection, 'a copy of the current electoral roll or a certified copy of the entry in the current roll bearing the candidate's name and that of his proposer'. Clause 5 of section 33 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, also mentions that 'where the candidate is an elector of a different constituency (as in the case of present candidate) a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll shall unless it has been filed along with the nomination paper, be produced before the returning officer at the time of scrutiny.'

From all this I am quite clear in my mind that no adjournment can be given to the candidate to produce these documents and that he should have been ready with all of them while coming up for this scrutiny.

- (iii) A perusal of the treasury receipt shows that Rs.500/- have been deposited in the treasury on behalf of Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala whereas the candidate is mentioned as Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges Simla. The signature of the candidate on the nomination paper styles him as Wazir Singh Jaijee. The objection taken by the learned counsel for Shri Nirbhal Singh is that there may be scores of persons of this name as well as parentage in Patiala and that from a scrutiny of the nomination paper Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala does not by any manner or means identify him as Shri Wazir Singh Jaijee or Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges, Simla. I have, however, examined the treasury receipt which also bears the signature of the candidate as Shri Wazir

Singh Jaijee. It would, therefore, appear that this is only a clerical mistake and that the money has been deposited on behalf of the candidate, who has actually signed the nomination paper. This objection is overruled.

My conclusions, therefore, are that while I overrule objection Nos. (i) and (iii) I uphold objection No. (ii) for which reason the nomination paper is rejected. Nomination paper No. 15 which is exhibited as P.W. 2/2 has been proposed by Shiv Darshan Singh whose electoral roll number is stated to be Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency, Sunam, State Legislative Assembly Constituency, part No. 20 village Chatha Nakta, voter No. 27 and the electoral roll number of the candidate has been given to be Ambala (S.C.) Parliamentary Constituency Simla Assembly Constituency, part No. 4, entry No. 1853. This was presented at 12.55 on 27th January, 1962 and the order dated 29th January, 1962 is as follows:—

“The following objections have been taken against this nomination paper (No. 15).

- (i) That it has not been properly presented inasmuch as the form does not show whether it has been presented by the candidate or the proposer.
- (ii) That it does not contain a copy of the electoral roll of the Constituency concerned or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries mentioned above, and
- (iii) That the amount of Rs. 500/- deposited in the treasury purports to have been deposited on behalf of Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala whereas the address of the candidate as given in this nomination paper is entirely different.

I have heard the candidate as well as his learned counsel and the learned counsel for the objector. My observations are as follows:—

- (i) It is correct that the Assistant Returning Officer who actually received this nomination paper did not strike off candidate/proposer properly to show who had actually presented it, but the Assistant Returning Officer is present at the moment and he certifies that this nomination paper was presented by the candidate himself. Objection No. (i) is, therefore, overruled.
- (ii) A perusal of the nomination paper reveals that the certified copy of the electoral roll of the constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of these entries is not enclosed along with this nomination paper. It has been argued that the above mentioned documents have been attached with nomination paper No. 11 and that the same should be considered as having been attached with this nomination paper also. The question, however, arises, whether each nomination paper has to be self-contained or whether there are certain documents which if filed with one nomination paper can be considered as having been filed with the others also. My opinion is that the intention of law is quite clear. This is borne out by section 34 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 wherein it is mentioned that where ‘a candidate has been nominated by more than one nomination paper for election in the name constituency, not more than one deposit shall be required of him.....’ If the intention of the law or the rules was that like the deposit itself all other relevant papers were to be filed only with one nomination paper and were to be taken as having been filed with the rest there was no point in making special clarification about the deposit alone. I feel that this has been an omission on the part of the candidate.

Having said so I will now take up the request of the candidate that the scrutiny of this nomination paper may be adjourned and he may be allowed an opportunity to produce the relevant documents. In this connection the learned counsel for the candidate has point out section 36(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 wherein it is laid down that if an objection is raised by the Returning Officer or is made by any other person, the candidate concerned may be allowed time to rebut it not later than the next day but one followed by scrutiny. I have given this request my careful consideration and feel that the omission sought to be rectified by the candidate is not a rebuttal strictly speaking and that giving him an opportunity to furnish the relevant documents mentioned above, which he omitted to file with the nomination paper would not be covered by this. I requested the candidate to produce these documents before me now if he had them but he wanted an adjournment. In this connection I

have referred the candidate to para 5 page 14 of the Hand Book for candidates issued by the Election Commission of India whereby the candidates have clearly been asked to keep ready in their possession, in order to meet any possible objection, 'a copy of the current electoral roll or a certified copy of the entry in the current roll bearing the candidate's name and that his proposer'. Clause 5 of section 33 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 mentions that 'where the candidate is an elector of a different constituency (as in the case of present candidate) a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll shall, unless it has been filed along with the nomination paper, be produced before the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny.'

From all this I am quite clear in my mind that no adjournment can be given to the candidate to produce these documents and that he should have been ready with all of them while coming up for this scrutiny.

- (iii) A perusal of the treasury receipt shows that Rs. 500/- have been deposited in the treasury on behalf of Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala whereas the candidate is mentioned as Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh, Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges, Simla. The signature of the candidate on the nomination paper styles him as Wazir Singh Jaijee. The objection taken by the learned counsel for Shri Nirbhal Singh is that there may be scores of persons of this name as well as parentage in Patiala and that from a scrutiny of the nomination paper Shri Wazir Singh s/o Shri Harchand Singh of Patiala does not by any manner or means identify him as Shri Wazir Singh Jaijee or Shri Wazir Singh s/o Harchand Singh of Ward No. 4, 3 Bridges, Simla. I have however, examined the treasury receipt which also bears the signature of the candidate as Shri Wazir Singh Jaijee. It would, therefore, appear that this is only a clerical mistake and that the money has been deposited on behalf of the candidate, who has actually signed the nomination paper. This objection is Overruled.

My conclusions, therefore, are that while I overrule objection Nos. (i) and (iii) I uphold objection No. (ii) for which reason the nomination paper is rejected."

When the matter was raised in the election petition, the returned candidate Shri Ranjit Singh raised a further objection that the voters' list attached with the nomination paper No. 11 was not a complete copy of the electoral roll of the constituency concerned, nor was it a complete relevant part thereof, nor a certified copy of the relevant entry in such roll and that, therefore, paper No. 11 also did not comply with the provisions of section 33(5) of the 1951 Act. It was in addition pleaded that the candidate's name as given in paper No. 11 was Wazir Singh and that it was not possible to find that this Wazir Singh was really Wazir Singh Jaijee the candidate. The proposer Naranjan Singh was also pleaded not to be an elector in village Chural Khurd. The further objection in regard to paper No. 11 that the electoral roll produced therewith was not a complete copy was also repeated in regard to these two nomination papers. It was further averred that the rejection of Wazir Singh Jaijee's nomination papers did not materially affect the result of the election.

As already observed, all these three nomination papers were held by the learned Election Tribunal to be invalid and, therefore, to have been properly rejected by the Returning Officer. In so far as nomination paper No. 11 is concerned, I may merely notice the arguments addressed by the learned counsel for the appellant without commenting on them in detail because we are satisfied that this nomination paper did not comply with the requirements of section 33 of the 1951 Act. In regard to the nomination papers No. 14 and 15, the learned Tribunal observed that the defects found in respect of nomination paper No. 11 did not exist in these two nomination papers "inasmuch as all necessary particulars, regarding the candidate and the proposer have been mentioned in these two papers." These papers were, therefore, in the opinion of the learned Tribunal, not liable to be objected to on any of the grounds on which nomination paper No. 11 was rejected; these two papers were, however, rejected on the ground that no copy of the electoral roll had been produced with them or before the Returning Officer at the time of the scrutiny. The contention that the copy of the electoral roll attached with the nomination

paper No. 11 could have been looked at by the Returning Officer was repelled by the learned Tribunal in the following words:—

“As regards the copy of the roll that stood appended to nomination paper No. 11, I am of the view that neither it could be legally taken into consideration for purposes of nomination papers No. 14 and 15 nor that was a copy warranted under above referred section 33(5). According to the prescribed procedure each nomination paper is to be taken up for scrutiny separately and learned counsel for the petitioner is not correct in his contention to the contrary. Accordingly nomination paper No. 11 was taken up first and as already noted it was rejected and rejected rightly. Thereafter nomination papers Nos. 12 and 13 were taken up and after those were scrutinised, papers at Nos. 14 and 15 were taken up. As is clear, none of these nomination papers had a copy of the electoral roll appended to itself. I do not think the Returning Officer was required while scrutinising Nos. 14 and 15 to look back to the nomination paper No. 11 in order to verify the “particulars from the copy of the electoral roll lying appended to it.”

It was added that even otherwise the electoral roll so appended to paper No. 11 was neither a copy of the entire electoral roll nor a verified copy of part No. IV, nor a certified copy of the relevant entries therein. In this connection it was noticed that the copy filed ended at serial No. 1524 whereas in fact the total voters recorded in part No. IV in the original role is 1848. The roll appended to paper No. 11 was in the circumstances construed by the learned Tribunal to mean merely copies of relevant entries in the roll and not the electoral roll or relevant part thereof; the entries not being certified did not fall within the contemplation of section 33(5). This defect was observed to be common to all the three nomination papers. In regard to nomination papers Nos. 11 and 14, the Tribunal further found them to be defective inasmuch as the name of the village of the proposer was given to be Chural Khurd and the serial number of his vote mentioned as 1446. Village Chural Khurd, according to the Tribunal, had only 847 voters and it was village Chural Kalan in the list of which Naranjan Singh was a voter at serial No. 1446. The two villages Chural Khurd and Chural Kalan were undoubtedly stated to be close to each other but the misdescription in the village was also held to be wrong resulting in non-compliance with the legal provisions and, therefore, rendering the papers to be liable to rejection on that score as well.

Now it is not disputed that Wazir Singh Jaijee had made a request to the Returning Officer to grant him time for producing the voters' list for the purposes of the nomination papers Nos. 14 and 15 but the same had been rejected. That time should have been granted was urged before the learned Election Tribunal who agreed with the views of the Returning Officer, observing that under section 33(5) it was necessary for Shri Wazir Singh to produce at the time of scrutiny a copy of the electoral roll or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries.

On appeal in this Court, the appellant's learned counsel has assailed the view both of the Returning Officer and of the Election Tribunal in regard to the three nomination papers. I may first deal with the question whether non-production of the electoral roll or a part thereof along with each one of the nomination papers Nos. 14 and 15 was a substantial defect when a copy of a part of the electoral roll had actually been produced along with nomination paper No. 11 which also contained a receipt for the deposit of Rs. 500/-. The respondents' learned counsel has very strenuously urged that each nomination paper is a separate entity and has for all purposes to be considered as a self-contained document. It must comply with all the provisions of section 33 of the 1951 Act. In support of this contention, reference has been made to *Shri Baru Ram v. Smt. Prasanna and others*, A.I.R. 1959 S.C. 93. The following passage at p. 99 has been particularly relied upon:—

“Mr. Jai Bhagwan who presented his nomination paper to the Returning Officer on January 29, 1956, was admittedly not an elector in the constituency of Rajaund in the district of Karnal. It is alleged that he was a voter in another constituency. When his nomination paper was presented he did not produce a copy of the electoral roll of the said constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in the said roll; nor did he produce any of these documents on the first of February which was fixed for scrutiny

of the nomination papers. When the Returning Officer noticed that the candidate had not produced the relevant documents, he gave him at his request, two hours' time to produce it. The candidate failed to produce the document within the time allowed and thereupon the Returning Officer rejected his nomination paper under section 36(2)(b) of the Act. It is true that the candidate subsequently purported to produce before the officer his affidavit that his name was entered as a voter in the list of voters (No. 1074, constituency No. 6, Karnal Baneket No. 21, Vol. 10), but the Returning Officer refused to consider the said affidavit because he had already rejected his nomination paper under section 36(2)(b). Thus the rejection of the nomination paper was the result of the candidate's failure to produce any of the prescribed documents before the Returning Officer."

On these facts, the rejection was upheld. A little lower down the Court also observed that the requirement of section 33(5) was mandatory inasmuch as the statute requires the candidate to produce the prescribed evidence and provides a penalty for his failure to do so. The contention that non-production of the requisite copy was not a defect of a substantial character did not impress the Court and it was observed:—

"There is no doubt that the essential object of the scrutiny of nomination papers is that the Returning Officer should be satisfied that the candidate who is not an elector in the constituency in question is in fact an elector of a different constituency. The satisfaction of Returning Officer is thus the matter of substance in these proceedings; and if the statute provides the mode in which the Returning Officer has to be satisfied by the candidate it is that mode which the candidate must adopt."

The appellant has on the other hand, to begin with, referred to a decision of the Madras High Court in *N. P. Velusami Thevar v. G. Raja Naipar and others*, 21 E.L.R. 338, according to which the object of section 33(5) of the Act of 1951 is that there should be evidence that the candidate in question is an elector of a different constituency and if that fact is reasonably clear, and what purports to be a certified copy of the relevant entry relating to him had been filed, any defect in the copy even if it is a defect which consisted in an interpolation or a scoring off of any part of the copy, would not amount to a defect of a substantial character within the meaning of section 36(4), and the nomination cannot be rejected for non-compliance with section 33(5). The next decision relied on is from the Andhra Pradesh High Court in *Mohan Reddy v. Neelagiri M. Rao*, 14 E.L.R. 167. In that case the nomination of a candidate who was an elector in a different constituency was accompanied by a copy of the relevant entry of the electoral roll in which the candidate's name was registered. The copy was obtained from the office of the Deputy Collector who was the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency and in whose custody the electoral roll was kept. It contained the seal of the Deputy Collector and was certified to be a true copy of the Record Keeper, and issued by the *peshkar* of the Deputy Collector's Office. There was also evidence to show that an application for the copy was made to the Deputy Collector and he had issued an order directing the *peshkar*, to issue a certified copy. The nomination was however, rejected by the Returning Officer on the ground that the copy was not a "certified copy" within the meaning of section 33(5) of the Act of 1951. In an election petition the Tribunal held that the nomination had been improperly rejected. On appeal the High Court held that the certified copy was in accordance with law, but assuming that it was not so, the defect was not one of a substantial character within the meaning of section 36(4) of the 1951 Act. The decision of the Supreme Court in *Rattan Anmol Singh v. Atma Ram*, 10 E.L.R. 41 was distinguished. The appellant's counsel has also drawn the attention of this Court to *Pratap Singh v. Shri Krishna Gupta etc.*, A.I.R. 1956 S.C. 140, in which the tendency of the Courts towards technicality has been deprecated and it is emphasised that it is the substance that counts and must take precedence over mere form. Some rules, according to this decision, are vital and go to the root of the matter, with the result that they cannot be broken; others are only directory and their breaches can be overlooked provided there is substantial compliance with the rules read as a whole and provided no prejudice ensues; when the Legislature does not itself state which is which Judges must determine the matter and exercising a nice discrimination sort out one class from the other along broad based, commonsense lines. Reliance has next been placed by the appellant on a decision

of the Election Tribunal, Bikaner in *Ugam Singh v. Hari Singh and others*, 8 E.L.R. 470. The head note of this decision reads thus:—

“A candidate filed two nomination papers, one for Jalore A constituency and the other, for Jalore B constituency, at the same time. He attached a certified copy of the electoral roll of Jodhpur constituency, in which his name appeared, with the nomination paper for Jalore A, and requested the Returning Officer to treat it as evidence for both the constituencies. The Returning Officer who held the scrutiny of the nominations on the same day, accepted the nomination for Jalore A and rejected that for Jalore B on the ground that a certified copy of the electoral roll or entry therein was not produced with it: Held,

- (i) that, as the Returning Officer was in possession of the certified copy of the electoral roll at the time of the scrutiny, though it was attached to the nomination for Jalore A, it was his duty to look into it and he acted improperly in rejecting the nomination for Jalore B;
- (ii) if the Returning Officer has evidence other than a copy of the electoral roll to decide the question of identity and eligibility he can proceed on that evidence. He is not bound to rest his evidence on the electoral roll alone and reject a nomination if a copy of the roll is not produced.

Omission to mentioned in the nomination paper the part and sub-division of the electoral roll in which the candidate's name is entered is only a technical defect not of a substantial character, where the identity of the candidate can be ascertained without them.”

The respondents' learned counsel, it may be observed, has pointed out that this decision was under the old Act when the Returning Officer was required to call upon the candidate to produce the roll and there was no obligation imposed on the candidate to produce it himself. The next decision cited on behalf of the appellant is of the Madras High Court in *S. K. Sambandam v. Election Tribunal, Madras*, 5 E.L.R. 341. The head-note of this case reads as under:—

“Where a candidate produced along with his nomination paper a printed copy of the Block of the electoral roll for the constituency, wherein his name was entered as a voter, but the Returning Officer passed an order calling upon him to produce a certified extract from the electoral roll and rejected his nomination for non-compliance with this order: Held;

- (i) that by producing the printed copy of the Block of the electoral roll in which his name appeared, the candidate had substantially complied with the requirements of section 39(4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951;
- (ii) even assuming that the provisions of section 39(4) were not complied with, the Returning Officer had no power under section 36(2)(d), or any other provision of law to reject the nomination for non-compliance with the proviso to section 39(4).”

It was further observed in this case that the purpose of the proviso to section 39(4) was not to prescribe ordeals for the intending candidates to undergo, but to provide for guides to the Returning Officer in deciding about the identity of the candidate and of the proposer and seconder. Needless to say that this decision, according to the respondents, was also under the unamended Act.

On behalf of the respondents, reference has also been made to a decision of the Supreme Court in *Brijendralal Gupta v. Jwalaprasad and others*, A.I.R. 1960 S.C. 1049, according to which the omission to specify the age of a candidate for election in the nomination paper amounts to a defect of a substantial character within the meaning of section 36(4) of the 1951 Act and is a ground for rejection of the nomination under section 36(2)(b) and in such a case the Returning Officer is not bound to make an enquiry under section 36(2) as to his age and find out whether he is qualified to stand as a candidate under Article 173 of the Constitution. The fact that in the electoral roll the age of the candidate was specified and the Returning Officer could have satisfied himself as to his age easily by

looking at the roll was considered not material in construing section 36(4). Support for this contention has been sought by the counsel from the following observations:—

"An enquiry which is necessary under section 36(2)(a) may and can be held for instance in cases where the nomination paper shows the age of the candidate as above 25, but an objection has been raised that in fact he is below 25 and as such incompetent to stand for election under Article 173 of the Constitution; in other words, the impugned nomination has complied with the provisions of section 33 and as such does not fall under section 36(2)(b) at all, nevertheless the validity of the nomination can be challenged on the ground that in fact Article 173 is not complied with. Cases falling under this class must be distinguished from cases falling under section 36(2)(b). In the latter class of cases the failure to comply with the provisions of section 33 being established, there is no scope for any enquiry under section 36(2)(a). Once the alleged non-compliance is proved, the defective nomination falls to be accepted or rejected according as the defect is of an unsubstantial or of a substantial character. Therefore, it is not right to hold that even after the Returning Officer was satisfied that the omission to specify his age showed that the nomination paper of respondent No. 5 had not complied with the provisions of section 33, he should still have held an enquiry under section 36(2)(a). Non-compliance with the provisions of section 33 itself would justify the rejection of the nomination paper provided of course that the defect arising from the non-compliance in question is of a substantial character."

The Supreme Court, it is needless to point out, considered the age to be as important as identity and the statement of age to substantially amount to declaration in that behalf, failure to specify which amounted to a defect of substantial character. This decision has been followed by a Bench of this Court on 8th April 1963 in *Gurdip Singh v. Gurmej Singh*, F.A.O. No. 3-E of 1963. In this case, the declaration as contemplated by section 33 of the 1951 Act was not incorporated in the nomination paper and this was held to be fatal under the ratio of the Supreme Court decision, *Vinaya Kumar Diwan v. Raghunath Singh Kiledar*, (1960) 22 E.L.E. 425, is a decision of the Election Tribunal, Hoshangabad, which has next been cited on behalf of the respondents. In this case a candidate who was an elector of a different constituency instead of either filling along with his nomination or producing before scrutiny a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of a relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entry in such roll, as required by section 33(5), produced along with the nomination, a certificate purporting to be signed by the election officer to the effect that the candidate was a voter in a particular ward of that constituency and that his name appeared in the voters' list of that ward against a particular number and this was held not to be sufficient, thus necessitating rejection of the nomination. The production of a mere certificate of that nature amounted to non-compliance with the provisions of section 33(5) and the Returning Officer could not rely on any evidence other than that mentioned in the said provision of law. *Rangul Choudhury v. Dahu Sao and others*, A.I.R. 1962 S.C. 1248, has been relied upon by both sides. The head-note discloses the legal position as laid down in this decision in the following terms:—

"Generally speaking if the nomination paper does not disclose at all the name of the constituency for which the nomination has been made, the defect would be of a substantial character, for there would then be no way of knowing the constituency for which a candidate is being nominated. But there may be cases where the nomination form shows the constituency for which the nomination is being made, though there may be some defect in filling up the form. In such a case if the nomination form discloses the constituency for which the nomination is being made even though the form may not have been properly filled in in that respect, the defect in filling the form would not be of a substantial character."

In the particular form in the reported case, the name of the candidate was rightly filled in but the proposer instead of putting down the name of the constituency, namely Dhanbad constituency, put down the name "Bihar" there. So the proposal read as if the candidate was being nominated for the Bihar Assembly constituency. This was considered by the Supreme Court not to be a mistake of a substantial character and the rejection of the nomination paper on this ground was considered to be improper. The respondent's counsel has emphasised that this conclusion of the Supreme Court was influenced by the fact that the election there

was a by-election and not a general election and that the mistake had occurred in the printed form whereas on behalf of the appellant stress is laid on the fact that a defect in the description of the constituency was not considered to be substantial.

At this stage I may dispose of a small point which was sought half-heartedly to be raised on behalf of the appellant. According to him, the only point on which the Returning Officer had rejected the nomination could be considered by the Election Tribunal and the respondent was not entitled to urge any additional ground of challenge to the nomination of Wazir Singh Jaljee. In this connection some stress has also been laid on the fact that the returned candidate never cared to object to Wazir Singh Jaljee's nomination even before the Returning Officer. The point raised, in my opinion, is unsustainable because of the Supreme Court decision in *N. P. Velusami Theyyar's case* which was followed by this Court in *Bansi Ram Naru Ram v. Jit Ram Gehru Ram*, A.I.R. 1964 Punj. 231. In *Rangilal Choudhury's case*, also additional defects were urged before the Tribunal and the Supreme Court dealt with those defects on the merits.

I may first deal with nomination paper No. 15 because as conceded by the learned counsel for the respondents, the only defect from which this paper is stated to suffer is that no copy of the electoral roll or a part thereof was separately attached with it. In order to understand the object, scope and effect of sections 33 and 34 of the 1951 Act, the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 33 must first be considered. On the presentation of a nomination paper, the Returning Officer is, according to this sub-section, under an obligation to satisfy himself that the names and electoral roll numbers of the candidate and his proposer, as entered in the nomination paper, are same as those entered in the electoral rolls, and the Returning Officer is also enjoined to permit any clerical or technical error in the nomination paper in regard to the said names or numbers to be corrected in order to bring them into conformity with the corresponding entries in the electoral rolls; in case of necessity he is empowered even to direct that any clerical or printing error in the said entries should be overlooked. Under sub-section (5), where the candidate is an elector of a different constituency, a copy of the electoral roll of that constituency or of the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entries in such roll should be filed along with the nomination paper, but if not so filed, they are to be produced before the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny. It is obvious that the Returning Officer has at least to apply his mind to the fact whether or not such electoral roll or the relevant part thereof or a certified copy of the relevant entry is filed along with the roll because he is expected to go through the nomination paper in order to perform his duty enjoined on him by sub-section (4). Under sub-section (6) of this section a candidate can seek to be nominated by not more than four nomination papers and under section 34 (1) proviso where a candidate has been nominated by more than one nomination paper for election in the same constituency, only one deposit is required by him under that sub-section. This deposit can either be made in cash with the Returning Officer or the candidate may enclose with the nomination paper a receipt showing that the said sum has been deposited by him or on his behalf in the Reserve Bank of India or in a Government treasury: section 34(2). These provisions clearly suggest that all the nomination papers of a candidate must be treated as a part of his nomination in the given election from the particular constituency. The object of filing the relevant electoral roll or a part thereof with the nomination paper and of its production at the time of scrutiny, in case it has not already been filed, is obviously to enable the Returning Officer to scrutinise it and satisfy himself that the candidate is an elector of the constituency of which he claims to be one. The production of such roll or a part thereof has to be substantially complied with and to hold that even though when one of the nomination papers of the candidate's said roll or a part thereof has been filed, it is nevertheless necessary to produce another copy thereof with the other nomination paper would, in my opinion, be to take a too narrow and technical view of this provision and to defeat its real purpose and object. It is somewhat difficult to appreciate the contention that since nomination paper No. 11 had already been dealt with, the roll or a part thereof filed along with it could not be considered to be before the Returning Officer on the date and at the time of the scrutiny of nomination paper No. 15 and that its presence with paper No. 11 could not be considered to be a production of the roll or a part thereof by the candidate before the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny. As I read these provisions, there would be substantial compliance with section 33(5) when the relevant part of the electoral roll had been filed with nomination paper No. 11.

Stress has been laid by Shri Sibal that Rule 4 of the Conduct of Election Rules 1961 provides that every nomination paper presented under section 33(1) must be completed in such one of the Forms 2A or 2E as may be appropriate. It is

stressed that the nomination paper must be completed strictly in accordance with the printed form 2A. In my opinion, this rule and the printed form do not touch the question of compliance with section 33(5) and (6) and they do not throw any light on the point as to whether the non-production of a separate electoral roll for the purposes of paper No. 15 on the date of scrutiny is or is not a substantial defect. Needless to say that mere enactment of proviso to section 34 (1) clarifying the requirement of only one deposit scarcely suffices to sustain the impugned construction of section 33(5) adopted by the Returning Officer and the tribunal.

This brings me to the contention that the copy of the part filed with nomination paper No. 11 is not a copy within the contemplation of section 33(5). It has been argued that the relevant part of the electoral roll of the constituency in which the candidate was nominated is part IV and a copy of the whole of this part was not produced. According to the respondents only pages Nos. 1 to 18 and page No. 23 of part IV were produced and not pages 19 to 22 and 25. It is not disputed that the electoral number of the candidate Wazir Singh Jaijee was included in the part which was produced. The respondents have also produced before the Tribunal a complete roll of the constituency which has been exhibited as R.W.4/4. We are, however, not concerned with the entire roll. In support of his contention, the respondent's learned counsel has drawn our attention to certain rules of the Registration of Electors Rules 1960. Rules 5 and 22 have been particularly relied upon. Both these rules occur in Part II of these rules in which "constituency" means an assembly constituency. Rule 5 dealing with the preparation of roll in parts lays down so far as relevant for our purpose that the roll shall be divided into convenient parts which shall be numbered consecutively and that the number of the names included in any part of the roll shall not ordinarily exceed two thousand. "Roll", it may be pointed out, under Rule 2(1)(e) means the electoral roll for a constituency. Rule 22 provides for final publication of roll which enjoins the registration officer to prepare a list of amendments to carry out his decisions under Rules 18, 20 and 21 and to correct clerical and printing errors or other inaccuracies and then to publish the roll together with the list of amendments, by making a complete copy available for inspection etc. On such publication, the roll together with the list of amendments becomes the electoral roll of the constituency. It is contended that if some pages are missing from Part IV, then it cannot be considered to be a copy of the relevant part of the electoral roll within the contemplation of section 33(5). It has been contended that the name of Wazir Singh Jaijee might possibly have been scored out at page 25 which, according to the counsel, is the last page of Part IV; the fact that it was in reality not scored out is, according to the counsel, immaterial because the object of the production of the whole of the relevant part of the roll is to enable the Returning Officer to verify, check up and satisfy himself that the candidate is an elector in the constituency concerned and if the entire relevant part is not filed with the paper or produced at the time of scrutiny, then there is a failure to comply with section 33(5) and the defect is of a substantial character, taking the case out of section 36(4).

The appellant has on the other hand contended that the relevant part of the roll in which Shri Wazir Singh Jaijee is entered as an elector was filed with the nomination paper No. 11 and that merely because about four pages out of 25 were missing does not mean non-compliance with section 33(5); the missing pages, it is emphasised, are wholly irrelevant because the candidate's electoral number is at page 23 which is a new entry in 1961 and there is no question of there being any further correction before the election of 1962. At the bottom of page 23, the word *samapat* (end) is printed and it has been stressed that the defect can by no means be described as substantial. Regarding the argument of the word "*Samapat*" (end) being printed at the bottom of page 23, the respondents' learned counsel has asserted that this word is first printed after electoral No. 1848 which relates to a woman elector Gandhi living in the quarters of Mansfield. Again after electoral No. 1855 there is the word "*Samapat*" (end); this particular part or sub-part, as the respondents describe it, begins with electoral No. 1849 and it may be remembered that it is this revised supplementary list in which Wazir Singh Jaijee's electoral roll number occur. Then continues a list of electoral Nos. 1856 to 1892 with a final note at the end that there are no corrections and no cancellations. The electoral Nos. 1525 to 1848 on pages Nos. 19 to 22, according to the respondents, are not found in the copy of the part filed by Wazir Singh Jaijee nor are electoral Nos. 1856 to 1892 there. It may be pointed out that it is not the respondents' case that these missing pages have otherwise no relevance except for the purpose of showing non-compliance with section 33(5).

We have devoted serious thought to the elaborate arguments addressed at the bar and are of the view that nomination paper No. 15 of Wazir Singh Jaijee was

improperly rejected. In view of this conclusion, it is unnecessary to express any considered opinion on the propriety of rejection of nomination papers Nos. 11 and 14.

On 27th January, 1962, nomination paper No. 15 was presented to the Returning Officer at 12.55 hours; on the same day nomination paper No. 14 had been presented five minutes earlier at 12.50 hours and paper No. 11 at 12 noon. Since the receipt of Rs. 500/- on account of deposit was attached with paper No. 11, it is clear that the Returning Officer must have noticed—if not also formally noted—that these three papers were covered by one receipt which was attached with paper No. 11. It may also be remembered that under section 33(4), it is the statutory duty of the Returning Officer to satisfy himself that the names and the electoral roll numbers of the candidate and his proposer as entered in the nomination paper are the same as those entered in the electoral roll; this duty is expected to be performed with due sense of responsibility and not casually, for, under the proviso to section 33(4) the Returning Officer is enjoined to permit any clerical or technical error in the nomination papers regarding names and numbers in order to bring them into conformity with the corresponding entries in the roll; he may also direct any clerical or printing error in the entries in the roll to be overlooked. The importance and solemnity of this duty cannot be too much exaggerated for an improper rejection may result in serious consequences to the State, to the constituency and the candidate inasmuch as it would nullify the election itself. The Returning Officer has, in my opinion, an obligation to check up if under section 33(5) the requisite roll, a part thereof or the requisite certified copy of the entry is filed with the paper, for that alone can enable him to effectively discharge his duty under section 33(4). In the case in hand, it is not shown that the Returning Officer was not satisfied about the entries in the nomination paper No. 15 being the same as those entered in the electoral roll; nor is the Returning Officer shown to have found the electoral roll filed with paper No. 11 to be defective. On the record of the proceedings before the Returning Officer, it may be presumed that the Returning Officer did satisfy himself that the entries in the three nomination papers presented by Wazir Singh Jaljee were the same as those entered in the relevant part of the electoral roll. Had there been any defect in the way of the Returning Officer satisfying himself and performing his statutory duty under section 33(4), one would have expected some kind of a note made by him because it would have only been fair to point out to the candidate this technical defect so that at the time of scrutiny he may be able to produce two more copies of the relevant part of the roll or at least to produce the missing pages from part IV. The position perhaps appears to be that the Returning Officer did not consider the part of the electoral roll filed with nomination paper No. 11 to be defective or not in compliance with section 33(5). When the matter came up before the Returning Officer for scrutiny, it was Nirbhai Singh R.W. 1, a close relation of Ranjit Singh and his covering candidate for the election in dispute from Sangrur constituency, who raised the objection to the nomination papers of Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee. As Shri Ranjit Singh, R.W. 5, tells us, Scrutiny of Wazir Singh Jaljee's nomination papers took about an hour or 1½ hours. Although Nirbhai Singh would have us believe that the nomination papers were taken up in their serial order and not candidate-wise, I am inclined to take the view that in all probability when the Returning Officer was scrutinising nomination paper No. 15, he had virtually before him nomination paper No. 11 as well with which was attached the receipt for deposit and the part of the electoral roll Exhibit P.W. 2/4. Nirbhai Singh is clearly deeply interested in supporting the returned candidate as it clear from the testimony of both Nirbhai Singh and Shri Ranjit Singh, R.W. 5. Both of them are not only closely related but were the nominees virtually of the ex-chief minister of the Punjab Shri Pratap Singh, Kairon, for, Shri Ranjit Singh has in the witness box clearly stated that on 27th July, 1961 Shri Pratap Singh Kairon went to him and requested him to contest this election and to fill in the application form to get the ticket. Shri Kairon had also asked him on the same occasion to telephone to Shri Nirbhai Singh to stand for Sangrur Assembly constituency and to submit his application for the ticket. The version that the Returning Officer took up the nomination papers, according to the serial numbers and not candidate-wise appears to me to be improbable. Not that it very much matters because even if the scrutiny was according to the serial numbers, paper No. 11 must have been on the table before the Returning Officer and an hour or 1½ hours taken by him in scrutinising Wazir Singh Jaljee's nomination papers most probably included reference to paper No. 11, and this would, in my opinion, virtually and substantially amount to production of the part of the roll in question before the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny. It is noteworthy that the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny also did not consider the part of the electoral roll filed with paper No. 11 to be defective or not in compliance with section 33(4). The rejection of the

nomination paper by the Returning Officer for the reasons given by him is clearly untenable and wrong in law.

As observed earlier, with the exception of about four pages which are missing, part IV is otherwise produced in full. The object of producing the relevant part of the electoral roll is to enable the Returning Officer to readily check that the candidate is a voter on the electoral roll. This clearly could be satisfactorily and without difficulty checked, and indeed there is nothing to suggest on the record, and the respondents' counsel has not argued, that the Returning Officer was notable to so check and satisfy himself, if he had decided to look at the part of the roll filed with nomination paper No. 11. Had this fact of missing pages been pointed out by the Returning Officer or the Assistant Returning Officer at the time of presentation of the nomination papers, or had an objection to this effect raised at the time of scrutiny, Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee might well have either produced the missing pages at the time of scrutiny or asked for some time to do so; a request for time on this premise might well have been granted even by the Returning Officer. At any rate, the defect appears to me to be unsubstantial because Jaljee's name is admittedly entered in the roll at page 23, having been added by way of rectification in 1961. Shri Jaljee has in the witness box as P.W. 3 unequivocally stated—and this is not controverted—that his name appears in the 1st P.W. 2/4, in part IV, supplementary list of new names, because he had started his residence at Simla in 1960 and it was thereafter that he got his name entered amongst voters in the year 1961. It may be recalled that it is not the respondents' case that Shri Jaljee's name was at any time before the impugned election of 1962 cancelled by further rectification. The final publication of the supplementary roll including page 28 may be presumed to have been done after considering objections, if any, to the new entries in accordance with the registration of Electors Rules, and indeed it is not the respondents' case that any objection was ever raised to the entry relating to Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee. I am, therefore, inclined to take the view that both the Returning Officer and the learned Tribunal were wrong in holding that Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee's nomination deserved properly to be rejected; and for the reasons foregoing, the rejection must be held to be improper. If this nomination is held to have been improperly rejected, then the election must necessarily be held to be void and I hold accordingly. Recognising the supreme importance of the right of franchise, the Parliament has expressly provided that improper rejection of a nomination by itself, and without more, renders the election of the returned candidate void: section 100(1)(c), R.P. Act, 1951. The importance of the right of franchise deserves in the large public interest to be borne in mind by all officers, Tribunals and Courts dealing with election contests. It is true that Shri Wazir Singh Jaljee has not filed any election petition; it is also pointed out that Shri Ranjit Singh did not himself object to the former's nomination and it was Shri Nirbhai Singh, the covering candidate for Ranjit Singh, who had raised objections, but it is not suggested that this factor can in any manner affect the decision of the issue; a nomination improperly rejected *ipso facto* invalidates the election of the returned candidate, the source from which the objection emanates being immaterial.

The respondents' learned counsel has also in the end attempted to raise an absolutely fresh point in this Court on appeal. He has tried to show that the electoral roll mentioned in section 33(5) must be construed to mean electoral roll for Parliamentary constituency and not the electoral roll for Assembly constituency, as was his case throughout the trial. We have disallowed this point, being a point neither raised in the pleadings, nor tried in the Tribunal; indeed, this argument really introduces a completely new case, to meet which the appellant had absolutely no prior notice before its presentation at the bar in reply by the respondents. Section 2(1) (f) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, defines "parliamentary constituency" to mean a constituency provided by law for the purpose of elections to the House of the People. Section 13-D of this Act lays down that the electoral roll for every parliamentary constituency other than a parliamentary constituency in a Union territory shall consist of the electoral rolls of so much of the assembly constituencies as are comprised within that parliamentary constituency; and it shall not be necessary to prepare or revise separately the electoral roll for any such parliamentary constituency. Under section 18, no person is entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once. In the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, there is no separate rule for preparing electoral rolls for a parliamentary constituency which is not a Union territory. In view of these provisions, we have felt constrained not to permit this new point to be raised because it would necessarily involve adjournment of the case to permit the appellant to be prepared on it and a further research, which on the facts and circumstances of this case, we do not consider to be justified.

Before concluding it may appropriately be observed that the Returning Officers and the Assistant Returning Officers must discharge their functions while dealing with the nomination papers with a conscientious sense of responsibility, and they must be fully posted with the correct legal position touching their functions. While scrutinising the nomination papers, from the very nature of his duty, a Returning Officer performs functions which are judicial or at least quasi-judicial in character. He must, therefore, be fully aware of the basic and elementary principles of law applicable and he must apply his mind to the problems judicially with the sense of detachment and impartiality of an officer performing functions of judicial character, completely unimpaired by, and uninfluenced by, political, personal or other extraneous considerations and influences, keeping himself discreetly insulated from the effect of power-politics, political controversies and their subversive influences. While appointing Returning Officers, therefore, the appointing authority would do well, in the larger public interest, to keep these vital considerations in mind.

For the foregoing reasons, this appeal succeeds and allowing the same we reverse the order of the Election Tribunal and hold that the order rejecting Shri Wazir Singh Jaijee's nomination was improper. The impugned election of Shri Ranjit Singh the returned candidate must be, and is hereby, declared to be void. Parties in the circumstances are directed to bear their own costs throughout.

Sd/- Inder Dev Dua,
Judge

Sd/- D. K. MAHAJAN,
Judge

The July 14, 1964.

[No. 82/262/62.]

By order,

PRAKASH NARAIN, Secy.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

(Department of Statistics)

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 2990.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat No. S.R.O. 633, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, in Part II-General Central Service, Class III under the heading 'Directorate of National Sample Survey' in column 5, for the entry "Additional Secretary, Department of Statistics" the entry "Secretary, Planning Commission" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 18/9/63-Estt. II.]

M. BALAKRISHNA MENON, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 2991.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 7 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 (63 of 1951), the Central Government hereby notifies the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964) as a financial institution from which a Financial Corporation may borrow money.

[No. F. 6(25)-Corp/64.]

M. K. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)*New Delhi, the 27th August 1964*

S.O. 2992.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (No. 18 of 1964) the Central Government hereby specifies the 1st September, 1964 as the date on which the undertaking of the Refinance Corporation for Industry Limited shall stand transferred to and vest in the Industrial Development Bank of India.

[No. F. 9/14/64-SB.]

R. K. SESHADRI,

Director (Banking and Insurance).

(Department of Economic Affairs)*New Delhi, the 28th August 1964*

S.O. 2993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (3 of 1906), the Central Government hereby determines that—

(a) coins of the following denominations shall also be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Central Government in commemoration of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, namely:—

(i) the rupee,

(ii) 50 paise;

(b) the coins of the denominations of the rupee and 50 paise aforesaid to be coined in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the said Act shall conform to the following dimensions, designs and composition, namely:—

Denomination of the coin	Shape and outside diameter	Number of serrations	Metal composition
Rupee	Circular ; 28 millimetres	200	Nickel
50 paise	Circular ; 24 millimetres	150	Nickel

Designs: Obverse: This face of the coins shall bear the effigy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the name "Jawaharlal Nehru" in English and the figures "1889—1964". In addition, it shall also bear the mark of a star on either side of the effigy between the name and the figures;

Reverse: This face of the coins shall bear the Lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar and the words "Bharat" in Hindi and "India" in English inscribed thereon. In addition, it will bear the denominational value in international numerals and, in the case of the rupee, the words "Rupaya" in Hindi and "Rupee" in English and in the case of 50 paise the word "Paise" in both Hindi and in English;

(c) in the coins of the denomination of the rupee—

(i) the edge of the coins shall be milled with a serrated or upright milling, the serrations numbering two hundred;

(ii) in the centre of the milled edge there shall be a shallow groove with a design inside, in two sections separated by blank spaces; and

(iii) the design inside the groove shall consist of a chain of beads in relief.

[No. F.2(31)-C&C/64.]

G. DWARAKANATHAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 29th August, 1964

S.O. 2994.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 21st August 1964.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	22,06,02,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,68,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	86,00,00,000	Small Coin	5,47,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	9,00,00,000	National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	10,00,00,000	(a) Loans and Advances to—	
Deposits :—		(i) State Governments	28,29,51,000
(a) Government		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	12,48,73,000
(i) Central Government	78,24,17,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	4,39,95,000
(ii) State Governments	13,09,21,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	
(b) Banks		National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
(i) Scheduled Banks	122,15,84,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks
(ii) State Co-operative Banks	4,75,01,000	National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund :—	
(iii) Other Banks	3,62,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank
(c) Others	187,90,42,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Develop- ment Bank
Bills Payable	35,74,42,000	Bills purchased and Discounted :—	
Other Liabilities	22,26,87,000	(a) Internal
		(b) External
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	132,67,85,000
		Balances Held Abroad*	13,00,12,000
		Loans and Advances to Governments**	25,76,83,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Scheduled Banks†	1,84,05,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	138,40,42,000
		(iii) Others	2,48,19,000
		Investments	247,28,02,000
		Other Assets	25,40,72,000
Rupees	654,19,56,000	Rupees	654,19,56,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to S. Govts.

†Includes Rs. 20,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 26th day of August 1964.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of August 1964.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	22,06,02,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	2423,81,64,000		(a) Held in India	117,76,10,000	
Total Notes issued		2445,87,66,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	85,45,69,000	
			TOTAL		203,21,79,000
			Rupee Coin		106,77,91,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2135,87,96,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2445,87,66,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2445,87,66,000

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Governor.

Dated the 26th day of August 1964.

[No. F. 3(2)-BC/64.]

A. BAKSI, Jr. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Office of the Controller of Capital Issues)

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 2995.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 (29 of 1947), the Central Government hereby exempts the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited from the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the said Act in respect of the Promissory Notes of the value not exceeding the equivalent of DM 5,000,000 (five million Deutsche Marks) executed and delivered by the said Corporation to Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in terms of the Loan Agreement entered into between the said two parties.

[No. R. 314-CCI/64.

M. K. VENKATACHALAM,

Controller of Capital Issues.

(Department of Revenue and Company Law)

(Gold Control Administration)

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 2996.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 126J of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, I. B. D. Pande, the Administrator, hereby authorise every officer of the Central Excise Department not below the rank of Superintendent to exercise the powers conferred on the Administrator under sub-rule (3) of rule 126 H of the said rules to grant permits to sell or otherwise transfer gold (other than ornament) which is not required to be declared under Part XII A of the aforesaid rules.

[No. 11/64.]

[F.No. 30/8/64-GC.I.]

B. D. PANDE, Administrator.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 2997.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following addition to the Schedule annexed to its Notification No. 1 (F.No. 55/233/63-IT) dated the 18th May, 1964.

After Serial No. 12 in the said Schedule, the following item shall be added:

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	All persons in Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Paragnas Districts claiming or entitled to exemption under Sections 11 and 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.	Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Refund Circle Calcutta.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Range IV, Calcutta	Appellant Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, 'O' Range Calcutta.	Commissioner of Income tax, West Bengal I Calcutta.

This notification shall take effect from the 10th September, 1964.

[No. 9(F.No. 55/41/64-IT).]

G. M. KULKARNI, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 2998.—The Government of Gujarat having nominated Shri J. G. Shah, Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat, to be a member of the Central Silk Board under clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. G. Shah aforesaid to be a member of the Central Silk Board with effect from the 18th July, 1964 and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry No. S.O. 1313, dated the 9th April, 1964.

In the said notification after serial number 14, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"14-A Shri J. G. Shah, Secretary, Rural Development } Nominated by the
Department, Government of Gujarat, Ahmed- } Government of Guja-
abad-5. } rat under Section 4
} (3) (e) of the Act."

[F. No. 22/2/64-SERI.]

A. V. VENKATESWARAN, Jt. Secy.

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 2999.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), and in continuation of the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.O. 1193, dated the 19th April, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. Sitarama Reddy, as Chairman of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for a further period of one year ending with the 2nd September, 1965.

[No. F.9(34)Plant(B)/60.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3000.—Whereas Messrs D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice no. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A652383/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 valued at Rs. 250/- for the Import of Ball Bearings of 1 inch. in bore (Serial No. 19(I)(I)-(II) of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence no. A652383/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L]

S.O. 3001.—Whereas Messrs D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice no. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A650339/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 13th August 1962 valued at Rs. 250/- for the Import of Ball bearings above 2 inches in bore (serial no. 19(I)(V)-(II) of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence no. A650339/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 13th August 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L]

S.O. 3002.—Whereas Messrs. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G.T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A652388/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 valued at Rs. 500/- for the Import of Ball Bearings above 1 inch. in bore [Serial No. 19(1)(III)(II) of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence No. A652388/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L]

S.O. 3003.—Whereas Messrs D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A652382/61/AU/CCI/C dated 5th June 1962 valued at Rs. 375/- for the Import of Roller Bearing [Serial No. 19(2)(I)-II] of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Export, Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the said licence No. A652382/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L]

S.O. 3004.—Whereas Messrs D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A652384/61/AU/CCI/C dated 5th June 1962 valued at Rs. 250/- for the Import of Ball Bearings above 1 inch. in bore [Serial No. 19(1)(III)-II] of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering and Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the said licence No. A652384/61/AU/CCI/C, dated the 5th June 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L]

S.O. 3005.—Whereas Messrs D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala or any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. 56/63/CDN dated the 30th July 1963 proposing to cancel licence No. A652385/61/AU/CCI/C dated 5th June 1962 valued at Rs. 500/- for the Import of Ball Bearings above 1 inch. in bore [Serial No. 19(1)(IV)-II] of the Import Trade Control Schedule from the General Area, except South and South West Africa granted to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering and Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta-1.

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the said licence No. A652385/61/AU/CCI/C dated the 5th June 1962 issued to the said M/s. D. K. Engineering & Metal Works, G. T. Road or Circular Road, Batala.

[No. 56/63/I&L.]

D. D. BHARGAVA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY



(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S. O. 3006—In pursuance of sub-rule (r) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, as amended in 1962, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standards(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark (s), for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, as amended in 1961, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against them.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Products to which applicable	No. & Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark.	Date of effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1		One-Mark Pipes	IS: 1117-1958 Specification for One-Mark Pipes	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1 Oct. 1964
2		Vitreous Sanitary Appliances (Vitreous China)	IS: 2556-1963 Specification for Vitreous Sanitary Appliances (Vitreous China)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters, ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	16 Aug. 1964

[No. MD/17:2]

S. O. 3007—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961, 1962 and 1964 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Various Products, details of which are given in the Schedule here to annexed, have been determined and the fees shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against them.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of effect.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	One-Mark Pipettes	IS: 1117-1958 Specification for One-Mark Pipettes	One Pipette	6 Paise	Oct 1964
2	Vitreous Sanitary Appliances (Vitreous China)	IS: 2556-1963 Specification for Vitreous Sanitary Appliances (Vitreous China)	One Metric Tonne	Rs. 2.00 per unit or the first 1500 units; Re. 1.00 per unit for production beyond 1500 units	Aug. 1964

[No. MD/18:2]

S. K. SEN,

Head of the Certification Marks Department

(Department of Industry)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3008.—IDRA/6/12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rule 5(1) of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, till the 11th June, 1966, Shri Gian Chand Dhawan, to be a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry, No. S.O. 2171, dated the 12th June, 1964 for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of textiles made of Wool, including Woollen Yarn and Hosiery and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, after entry No. 27 relating to Shri Shyam Sunder Bahl, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

28. Shri Gian Chand Dhawan, Managing Partner, M/s. York Hosiery Mills, Civil Lines, Ludhiana.

[2(2)/Dev. Councils/64.]

S. P. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

(Department of Heavy Engineering)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 29th August 1964

S.O. 3009.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government

hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control (Second Amendment) Order 1964.

2. In the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959:—

(a) clause 8 shall be omitted;

(b) clauses 9, 10 and 11 shall be renumbered as clauses 8, 9 and 10 respectively;

(c) in clause 8 as so renumbered, sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;

(d) in clause 10 as so re-numbered, for figure "9", the figure "8" shall be substituted.

[No. A. E. Ind. 15(7)/63.]

S.O. 3010.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (85 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—This Order may be called the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1964.

2. In the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959:—

(a) for clause 8, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"8. *Motor Cars not to be resold or diverted for a different purpose.*—(1) No person shall, before the expiry of two years from the date when a motor car was first purchased as new motor car—

(a) sell or offer to sell it, or

(b) divert it for a purpose other than the one for which it was obtained, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing from the Controller, or, in a State, an officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of that State.

(2) In granting or refusing a permit under sub-clause (1), the Controller or other officer shall have regard to the circumstances relating to the proposed resale or diversion of purpose, as the case may be, and to the objects to be served by this Order."

(b) in schedule II, in the entries against item (b), for the word "application", the word "applicant" shall be substituted.

[No. A. E. Ind. 1(3)/62.]

R. V. RAMAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3011.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby directs that the medical qualification M.D. (University of Freiburg, Germany), shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of that Act.

[No. F.32-10/63-MPT.]

B. B. L. BHARADWAJ, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 22nd August 1964

S.O. 3012.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, pipelines should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

2 Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority at 9 Syed Amir Ali Avenue Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

STATE : West Bengal

DIST. : Howrah

TEHSIL/THANA : Amta.

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acres)	Village	Survey No. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acres)
Kulia, 85	447	04		115	20
	45	20		116	11
Mirgrami, 87	1	07		117	16
	2	10		130	20
	3	10		132	33
	4	01		133	02
	5	02		180	38
	6	03		946	02
	7	04		954	12
	8	06		955	27
	9	05		961	03
	10	03	Chitnam, J. L. 83	14	10
	11	01		15	03
	13	01		16	05
	14	12		17	16
	40	02		18	01
	41	18		19	26
	42	13		20	04
	44	32		23	04
	55	20		24	12
	58	35		25	01
	78	15		26	16
	79	10		27	11
	80	04		28	11
	81	03		41	09
	83	08		42	03
	84	02		43	04
	85	14		47	05
	86	01		48	06
	99	10		49	10
	100	26		52	44
	101	18		886	03
	102	03		897	75
	114	24			

(No. 31/33/63-ONG-1)

S.O. 3013.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, pipelines should

be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also specify whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

STATE : West Bengal

DISTT. : Midnapore

TEHSIL/THANA : Panskura

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Durbachati, J.L. 258	21 22	·06 ·04		23 24	·11 ·03

[No. 31/33/63-ONG-II.]

S.O. 3014.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, pipelines should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto,

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

STATE : West Bengal

DISTT. Midnapore

TEHSIL/THANA : Daspur

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Kultikri, J.L. 241	209 891 892 893 895 896 900 1642 1644 1645 1646	05 005 ·06 ·01 ·04 ·08 ·20 ·05 ·16 ·16 ·04		1650 1652 1655 1656 1668 1674 1675 1676 1677 1773 1779	·02 ·26 02 ·17 ·24 ·04 ·06 ·06 02 01 03

SCHEDULE

State—Bihar District—Shahabad Thana—Dumrawan.

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Kumbhi No. 201	313	0.34	Noaon No. 203— <i>contd.</i>	2354	0.91
	310	0.002		2355	0.475
	319	0.05		2353	0.04
	350	0.62		2356	0.39
	347	0.17			
	361	0.18	Babhani No. 265	29	1.319
	362	0.20		30	0.09
	363	0.21		31	0.001
	368	0.25			
	369	0.15	Rahathua No. 262	2584	1.23
	380	0.75		2585	0.77
	408	0.23		2586	0.05
	409	0.23		2587	0.29
	348	0.001		2591	0.04
	410	0.0		2588	0.06
	421	0.47		2597	0.73
	420	0.28		2601	0.22
	434	0.08		2598	0.05
	433	0.08		2600	0.50
	437	0.17		2652	0.015
	441	0.22		2709	0.56
	442	0.50		2710	0.205
Noaon No. 203	1171	0.66		2708	0.68
	1172	0.10		2692	0.01
	1173	0.10		2699	0.09
	1174	0.07		2700	0.09
	1176	0.14		2701	0.03
	1177	0.14		2702	0.02
	1179	0.28		2711	0.005
	1180	0.115		2703	0.025
	1184	0.45		2705	0.05
	1185	0.18		2706	0.12
	2366	0.08		2707	0.15
	1188	0.02		2713	0.16
	1192	0.76		2738	0.06
	1194	0.42		2739	0.02
	1191	0.003		2740	0.11
	1207	0.20		2741	0.07
	1208	0.002		2742	0.07
	1210	0.22		2743	0.15
	1211	0.01		2744	0.30
	1212	0.22		2747	0.25
	1214	0.14		2749	0.09
	1226	0.455		2750	0.09
	1230	0.045		2769	0.29
	1231	0.045		2770	0.26
	1232	0.05		2771	0.27
	1234	0.001		2772	0.03
	1235	0.72		2773	0.37
	1243	0.24		2774	0.225
	1242	0.001		2775	0.11
	1244	0.10		2778	0.08
	2362	0.001		2779	0.07
	1245	0.09		2781	0.185
	1246	0.015		2782	0.095
	1247	0.16	Adharpa No. 261	1379	0.055
	1249	0.38		1378	0.002
	2347	0.40		1380	0.22
	2349	0.05		1382	0.35

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Jote Ghanshyam, J.L. 240	5669	01	Maguria J L 242— <i>contd.</i>	421	03
— <i>contd.</i>	5670	02		424	08
	5677	01		425	26
Maguria, J.L. 242	114	32		430	03
	115	05		431	05
	116	02		432	05
	117	01		433	03
	118	12		434	15
	120	12		435	08
	121	22		438	01
	122	09		793	01
	128	10		798	08
	129	30		799	06
	131	005		800	01
	140	32		808	07
	150	02		809	02
	151	18		810	12
	152	22		811	01
	153	01		821	03
	154	14		822	10
	155	11		823	22
	156	08		824	10
	239	12		846	005
	240	12		847	02
	241	03		848	01
	244	01		849	25
	251	15		850	01
	252	07		3114	01
	253	14		3123	03
	254	06		3639	02
	255	08			

[No. 31/33/63-ONG-3]

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3015.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1677 dated the 17th April 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines:

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government:

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)
Kulika, J.L. 241— <i>contd.</i>	1780	18	Jote Ghanahyam, J.L. 240	4512	06
	1781	20	— <i>contd.</i>	4513	06
	1784	22		4515	16
	1785	10		4526	09
	1786	06		4527	04
	1787	03		4569	005
	1792	30		4570	02
	1793	04		4596	06
	1794	005		4597	01
	1796	04		4598	08
	1810	04		4599	02
	1811	04		4600	10
	1812	08		4601	04
	1813	06		4602	02
	1814	26		4603	04
	1817	01		4604	01
	1820	05		4607	03
	1821	005		4661	08
	1822	11		4662	19
	1823	04		4663	16
	1824	30		4664	05
	1825	01		4665	16
	1995	16		4666	12
	2015	06		4667	10
	2016	11		4917	04
	201	09		5427	03
	2018	02		5428	03
	2020	08		5484	06
	2023	04		5492	06
	2025	03		5494	13
	2026	14		5495	22
	2027	32		5496	04
	2027	22		5498	05
	2055	06		5505	05
	2060	03		5506	03
	2061	18		5507	09
	2774	04		5508	16
	2741	01		5510	14
				5511	02
Jote Ghanahyam, J.L. 240	4388	06		5520	03
	4339	04		5615	15
	4394	08		5616	05
	4395	14		5617	11
	4397	24		5621	05
	4398	26		5622	03
	4400	15		5623	05
	4402	06		5624	05
	4403	12		5625	03
	4404	13		5626	02
	4405	06		5630	01
	4412	18		5635	05
	4413	06		5639	005
	4414	17		5640	05
	4415	08		5641	06
	4432	27		5642	01
	4433	005		5653	005
	4441	01		5654	01
	4442	005		5655	02
	4443	02		5656	01
	4444	16		5657	01
	4445	01		5658	02
	4508	24		5659	04
	4509	16		5667	01
	4510	06		5668	01

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Adharpa No. 261— <i>contd.</i>	1384	0.08	Adharpa No. 261— <i>contd.</i>	1414	0.355
	1383	0.66		1417	0.44
	1393	0.253		1416	0.005
	1354	0.27		1418	0.06
	1395	0.001		1419	0.06
	1396	0.13		1459	0.26
	1397	0.025		1458	0.36
	1398	0.025		1333	1.06
	1399	0.22		1331	0.48
	1404	0.27		1329	0.004
	1405	0.27		1330	0.01

[No. 31/47/63-ONG.(4 BUX).]

S.O. 3016.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1199 dated the 21st March 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited, free from all encumbrances

SCHEDULE

State—Bihar District—Shahabad.

Thana—Dumraon.

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Rasulpur No. 165	28	0.49	Dhakaich No. 161— <i>contd.</i>	2117	0.07
	29	0.64		2116	0.445
	44	0.70		2132	0.44
	50	0.33		2145	0.355
	52	0.525			
	61	0.11	Rampur No. 164	1130	0.57
	62	0.543		1123	0.48
	70	0.32		1122	0.175
	59	0.17		1121	0.23
	158	0.28		1116	0.555
	71	0.05		385	0.025
	72	0.05		386	0.075
	49	0.002		387	0.07
				389	0.10
Dhakaich No. 161	3971	0.14		395	0.20
	2118	0.20		396	0.11

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Rampur No. 164—contd.	494	0·015	Chhatanwar No. 163	235	0·09
	493	0·105		236	0·29
	492	0·04		239	0·03
	491	0·037		240	0·02
	490	0·09		243	0·05
	498	0·04		242	0·115
	499	0·03		250	0·60
	500	0·04		251	0·13
	504	0·035		252	0·07
	501	0·02		254	0·29
	503	0·06		255	0·05
	507	0·12		275	0·28
	509	0·025		277	0·18
	510	0·02		278	0·08
	511	0·03		279	0·05
	512	0·04		1296	0·01
	513	0·045		1297	0·12
	534	0·01		1298	0·09
	533	0·03		1299	0·11
	517	0·03		1293	0·003
	532	0·08		1292	0·095
	518	0·05		1291	0·09
	526	0·002		1289	0·10
	531	0·105		1288	0·11
	528	0·11		1287	0·125
	615	0·035		1284	0·33
	614	0·13		1301	0·16
	617	0·00		1313	0·015
	613	0·18		1312	0·29
	612	0·01		1307	0·29
	621	0·18		1311	0·01
	620	0·15		1308	0·10
	1062	0·26		1306	0·135
	1063	0·21		1305	0·08
	1064	0·19		1304	0·11
	1057	0·01		1303	0·43
	1054	0·14		1302	0·24
	1056	0·025		1415	0·04
	1055	0·13		1417	0·10
	1053	0·085		1416	0·04
	1052	0·015		1431	0·01
	1044	0·20		1432	0·13
	1043	0·14		1434	0·29
	1042	0·135		1437	0·09
	1041	0·10		1435	0·001
	1040	0·35		1468	0·008
	1039	0·01			
	1038	0·002			
	1037	0·24			
	1045	0·001	Turiganj No. 200	1515	0·14
	1120	0·001		1494	0·19
	516	0·001		1498	0·10
				1499	0·12
Chhatanwar No. 163	161	0·36		1501	0·14
	131	0·02		1502	0·04
	132	0·23		1506	0·07
	130	0·20		1505	0·05
	133	0·22		1507	0·06
	138	0·40		1511	0·01
	137	0·02		1520	0·24
	140	0·11		1519	0·015
	139	0·03		1518	0·001
	143	0·003		1522	0·07
	141	0·41		1523	0·075
	234	0·05		1524	0·08

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Turiganj No. 200— <i>contd.</i>	1529	0.13		1558	0.17
	1537	0.005		1571	0.05
	1539	0.14		1574	0.08
	1528	0.30		1575	0.14
	1540	0.06		1576	0.10
	1543	0.001		1577	0.06
	1541	0.035		1578	0.06
	1560	0.04		1579	0.084
	1561	0.14		1580	0.27
	1551	0.001		1595	0.10
	1564	0.18		1596	0.07
	1552	0.002		1597	0.075
	1565	0.06		1598	0.19
	1566	0.04		1594	0.06
	1567	0.07		1599	0.03
	1568	0.01		1616	0.92
	1559	0.23		1614	0.09
	1570	0.018		1613	0.26
	1554	0.03		1612	0.002
	1555	0.035		1593	0.001
	1556	0.02			

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-5 BUX.]

S.O. 3017.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 361 dated the 21st January 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat.

District—Broach.

Taluka—Ankleshwar.

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha
Umarwada	271/2	0	1
Umarwada	277	0	4
Umarwada	281/1	0	2
Umarwada	282	0	4
Umarwada	284/2	0	2
Umarwada	284/3	0	4
Umarwada	287	0	3
Umarwada	289	0	9
Umarwada	290	0	2
Umarwada	291	0	2½

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha
Umarwada	326	0	5
Umarwada	372	0	5½
Hajat	171	0	1½
Hajat	173	0	4
Hajat	188	0	2½
Hajat	200	0	6
Hajat	201	0	3
Hajat	230	0	1
Hajat	234/1 } 234/2 }	0	1
Hajat	280	0	1
Sarhan	147/1	0	1½
Sarhan	148	0	2½
Telwa	14	0	2

[No. 31/67/63-ONG(I).]

S.O. 3018.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1778 dated the 11th May, 1964 and S.O. No. 2330 dated 29th June, 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for **laying the pipelines** and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat.

District —Broach.

Taluka —Ankleshwar.

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Umarwada	412/2	0	0 5	0
Umarwada	412/1	0	3 7	0
Umarwada	413	0	1 5	0

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Umarwada	466	0	1 5	0
Umarwada	408/2	0	3 7	0
Umarwada	408/1	0	3 5	0
Umarwada	406	0	0 5	0
Umarwada	407/2	0	4 3	0
Umarwada	403/2	0	3 8	0
Umarwada	403/1	0	2 0	0
Umarwada	389/1	0	3 0	0
Umarwada	388	0	2 8	0
Umarwada	387	0	4 5	0
Umarwada	372	0	6 0	0
Umarwada	373	0	0 5	0
Umarwada	270	0	4 4	0
Umarwada	271/2	0	1 1	0
Adol	624	0	1 5	0
Adol	623	0	2 7	0
Adol	42/3	0	2 3	0
Adol	41/3	0	0 8	0
Hajat	188	0	2 0	0
Adol	50	0	3	4
Adol	66	0	2	0
Adol	63	0	3	8
Adol	61	0	2	0
Adol	631/2	0	2	4

[No. 31/87/63-ONG(2).]

S.O. 3019.—Where it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from the drill sites to collecting stations within the Ankleshwar Oil field in Gujarat State, pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent Authority at Lalitchandra Mangabhai Patel's Building, 4th Floor, Sayaji Ganj, Lokmanya Tilak Road, Baroda, in the office of the Gujarat Pipeline Project, Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State: Gujarat.

District: Broach.

Taluka: Ankleshwar.

Village	Survey No.	Area required in Gun'has
Sarchan	122	6 0
Telwa	29	2 4
Telwa	29	2 8
Telwa	20/1	2 8
Telwa	28/1	3 1
Telwa	28/2	1 6
Telwa	22/2	2 2
Helwa	20	2 9
Telwa	19	2 4
Telwa	18	2 5 } 2 4 }
Telwa	6	1 5 } 5 0 }
Telwa	7	1 0
Telwa	166/1	1 9
Telwa	166/2	2 5
Telwa	165	1 0
Hajat	137	2 5
Hajat	177	3 7
Hajat	138	0 9
Hajat	139 (iii)	2 1
Hajat	139(2)	2 5
Hajat	147	2 7
Hajat	146	4 0
Hajat	151	4 1
Hajat	152	10 2
Hajat	130	2 1
Hajat	125	0 7
Pilodra	224	1 0
Pilodra	228	4 4
Pilodra	227	3 7
Pilodra	234	3 5
Adol	291	4 0
Adol	292(3)	2 4

I	2	3
Adol	292(2)	6 4
Adol	297	7 0
Adol	302	8 8
Adol	310	9 6
Adol	312	3 2
Adol	313	5 0
Adol	314	2 2
Adol	315/B	7 8
Adol	328	3 0
Adol	358	7 8
Adol	350	10 0
Adol	402	9 6
Adol	403	4 0

[No 31/67/63-ONG(3).]

S.O. 3020.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2483 dated the 6th July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: Uttar Pradesh

Tahsil Fatehpur

Dist: Fatehpur

Village	Survey No.	Extent
		B. B. B.
I. Jamal Pur	87	0 3 0
	88	0 2 0
	103	0 1 0
	235	0 3 0
	241	0 14 0
	242	0 4 0

[No. 31/50/63 ONG(Fatehpur).]

S.O. 3021.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2135 dated the 5th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : Uttar Pradesh			Distt. Ghazipur		Tahsil : Zamania	
Village			Survey No.		Extent	
					B.B.B.	
Magar Khai			70		0 3 0	
			71		0 8 0	
			78		0 0 10	
			79		0 2 0	
			80		0 7 15	
Darauli			1648		0 1 0	
			1651		0 1 0	
			1652		0 0 10	

[No. 31/50/63-ONG(ZAM).]

S.O. 3022.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2137 dated the 5th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : Uttar Pradesh

Distt. : Varanasi

Tahsil : Chandauli

Village	Survey No.	Extent
		Acre Decimal
1. Nasur Pur Pattan	146/3	0-01
2. Kudh Kalan	229/5	0-08
	338/1	0-04
	340/1	0-02
	345/1	0-02
3. Amogh Pur	60/1	0-02
	83	0-01
	126/19	0-01
4. Mawai Khurd	15	0-07
	21	0-17
	24	0-06

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-(CH).]

S.O. 3023.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2402 dated the 27th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: Gujarat

District : Broach

Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Piludra	243	0	18	0
Piludra	242	0	14	103
Piludra	241	0	13	84
Piludra	238	1	6	3

[No. 31/38/63-(Ank.)ONG.]

S.O. 3024.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2408 dated the 3rd July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State : Gujarat

District : Kaira

Taluka : Anand

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Vadod	606	0	21	119
Vadod	605	0	31	91
Vadod	604/1-B	0	10	11
Vadod	604/1-A	0	18	46
Vadod	Road	0	1	58
Vadod	601/1	0	12	41
Vadod	Road	0	2	23
Vadod	603	0	10	35
Vadod	593/1	0	8	41
Vadod	593/2	0	10	50
Vadod	592	0	3	34
Vadod	594	0	19	65
Vadod	515/10 Road	0	13	83
Vadod	515/9	0	1	86
Vadod	515/3	0	2	98
Vadod	515/4	0	9	39
Vadod	516 Paiki	0	28	50
Vadod	517	0	14	56
Vadod	Road	0	2	46
Vadod	502/1	0	2	85
Vadod	502/4	0	6	20
Vadod	502/2	0	12	104
Vadod	501	0	15	67
Vadod	500/1	0	14	10
Vadod	Road	0	1	112
Vadod	499/1	0	6	52
Vadod	449/5	0	9	3
Vadod	449/3	0	7	32
Vadod	449/4	0	0	44
Vadod	450 Paiki	0	5	117
Vadod	450 Paiki	0	11	30
Vadod	451/1	0	7	24
Vadod	451/2	0	7	63
Vadod	452/4	0	2	108
Vadod	465 Paiki	0	16	16
Vadod	465 Paiki	0	1	32
Vadod	465 Paiki	0	16	103
Vadod	464	0	16	63
Vadod	463	0	11	61
Vadod	461	0	10	59
Vadod	Road	0	5	11
Vadod	460	0	6	116
Vadod	Road	0	1	42
Vadod	459	0	0	64
Vadod	257	0	26	113

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Vadod	258	0	0	27
Vadod	256	0	14	49
Vadod	261	0	15	83
Vadod	263	0	14	17
Vadod	Road	0	0	101
Vadod	264/1	0	8	113
Vadod	264/4	0	5	122
Vadod	265	0	4	37
Vadod	276/2	0	13	107
Vadod	275	0	15	46
Vadod	266	0	0	97
Vadod	270	0	33	98
Vadod	293/3	0	1	87
Vadod	269	0	12	10
Vadod	68/2	0	3	96
Vadod	271/2	0	5	95
Vadod	Road	0	6	60
Vadod	202	0	11	100
Vadod	201	0	22	84
Vadod	Road	0	1	89
Vadod	200/2	0	26	4
Vadod	200/1	0	15	5
Vadod	197/1	0	24	114
Vadod	198/1	0	5	17
Vadod	187	0	15	83
Vadod	Road	0	1	11
Vadod	49/6	0	11	85
Vadod	49/5	0	8	21
Vadod	49/4	0	1	42
Vadod	49/3	0	0	50
Vadod	62 Road	0	0	101
Vadod	62/1	0	14	17
Vadod	61	0	6	36
Vadod	60/2	0	8	82
Vadod	Road	0	2	46
Vadod	64	0	14	09
Vadod	65	0	35	66
Vadod	71	0	0	18
Vadod	70	0	26	4
Vadod	Road	0	1	3
Vadod	68/3	0	10	62
Vadod	68	0	8	20
Vadod	68/1	0	12	18
Vadod	Road	0	1	81
Vadod	1423	0	27	62
Vadod	1421	0	24	75
Vadod	1422/p	0	21	119
Vadod	1422/p	0	6	90
Vadod	1415	0	12	104
Vadod	1417/3	0	9	109
Vadod	1417/2	0	11	87
Vadod	Road	0	1	35
Vasad	26	0	21	57
Vasad	25	0	14	17
Vasad	29/1	0	11	100
Vasad	29/2	0	8	59
Vasad	Road between 29 and 956	0	11	69
Vasad	956p	0	14	56
Vasad	956p	0	8	5
Vasad	15/11	0	5	17
Vasad	15/10	0	22	26
Vasad	15/13	0	2	98
Vasad	15/14	0	0	25
Vasad	15/7	0	11	22
Vasad	15/9 Road	0	1	0
Vasad	15/9	0	6	52

Village	Survey No	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Vasad	15/6	0	14	79
Vasad	15/1p	0	8	82
Vasad	15/1p	0	17	59
Vasad	15/1p	0	5	64
Vasad	877	0	4	66
Vasad	876p	0	11	119
Vasad	876p	0	18	119
Vasad	878	0	6	39
Vasad	867/3	0	23	56
Vasad	867/1	0	7	113
Vasad	867/2	0	0	85
Vasad	Road	0	2	108
Vasad	848/2	0	13	18
Vasad	848/1	0	4	9
Vasad	843	0	7	43
Vasad	844	0	6	57
Vasad	844	0	1	92
Vasad	845	0	15	114
Vasad	846	0	19	65
Vasad	847	0	0	13
Vasad	Road	0	1	48
Vasad	749/4	0	10	48
Vasad	749/3	0	0	3
Vasad	750	0	19	106
Vasad	751/1	0	18	54
Vasad	Road	0	2	49
Vasad	758	0	1	16
Vasad	791	0	0	87
Vasad	790/3	0	9	118
Vasad	788	0	17	12
Vasad	787	0	16	16
Vasad	876	0	16	109
Vasad	783/2	0	3	21
Vasad	783/1	0	16	38
Vasad	781	0	12	27
Vasad	782	0	0	45
Vasad	Road	0	3	34
Vasad	675	0	13	0
Vasad	677	0	13	53
Vasad	680/p	0	10	75
Vasad	680/p	0	0	57
Vasad	682p	0	7	16
Vasad	681	0	15	35
Vasad	688	0	1	89
Vasad	Road	0	1	22
Vasad	661/3	0	5	90
Vasad	660	0	27	39
Vasad	659	0	5	64
Vasad	658	0	13	29
Vasad	647	0	18	93
Vasad	641	0	4	45
Vasad	640/2	0	20	61
Vasad	639/3	0	25	2
Vasad	638/1	0	0	18
Vasad	Road	0	0	43
Hadgud	28/2	0	16	8
Hadgud	28/1	0	5	30
Hadgud	29/1	0	16	55
Hadgud	29/2	0	10	18
Hadgud	24	0	16	40
Hadgud	23	0	8	113
Hadgud	Road	0	1	34
Hadgud	32	0	10	89
Hadgud	33/2	0	16	55
Hadgud	33/1	0	3	17

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Gudtha	Sq. Yds.
Hadgud	42	0	16	94
Hadgud	37	0	5	42
Hadgud	38	0	7	120
Hadgud	39	0	1	83
Hadgud	41/1	0	10	73
Hadgud	41/2	0	4	78
Hadgud	Road	0	5	41
Hadgud	Road	0	1	3
Hadgud	61	0	11	85
Hadgud	60/2	0	9	62
Hadgud	60/1	0	18	78
Hadgud	59/2	0	0	23
Hadgud	59/1	0	11	85
Hadgud	Road	0	1	3
Hadgud	64	0	0	39
Hadgud	65/2	0	10	8
Hadgud	65/1	0	17	113
Hadgud	68	0	32	79
Napad (Vanto)	629	0	3	27
Napad (Vanto)	628	0	21	65
Napad (Vanto)	V.P. Road	0	1	35
Napad (Vanto)	626	0	7	71
Napad (Vanto)	609	0	19	65
Napad (Vanto)	608	0	25	55
Napad (Vanto)	601p	0	18	0
Napad (Vanto)	601p	0	6	52
Napad (Vanto)	598	0	29	30
Napad (Vanto)	597	0	7	86
Napad (Vanto)	V.P. Road	0	1	3
Adas	Road	0	0	62
Adas	130	0	25	117
Adas	133/1	0	17	106
Adas	133/2	0	24	13
Adas	Road	0	1	42
Adas	152	0	16	11
Adas	151	0	0	100
Adas	150	0	23	56
Adas	146/1 A	0	4	5
Adas	146/1 B	0	4	29
Adas	146/2	0	14	17
Adas	149	0	13	91
Adas	147/1	0	5	43
Adas	148	0	4	54
Adas	165	0	13	76
Adas	145	0	13	76
Adas	Road	0	3	104
Adas	460/2	0	9	20
Adas	461	0	2	49
Adas	462	0	21	68
Adas	465/1	0	3	92
Adas	453	0	10	73
Adas	454	0	7	86
Adas	446/1	0	8	83
Adas	446/2	0	6	44
Adas	445/1	0	9	77
Adas	Road	0	1	3
Adas	444	0	14	64
Adas	441	0	12	10
Adas	442	0	12	10
Adas	430/2	0	7	47
Adas	429/1+2+3	0	20	53
Adas	422/2	0	9	0
Adas	Road	0	1	120
Adas	Road	0	11	97
Adas	Road	0	0	86

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Adas	446/3	0	10	73
Adas	567/1	0	2	59
Adas	567/2	0	23	40
Adas	566/1	0	8	59
Adas	566/2	0	8	59
Adas	566/3	0	4	29
Adas	565	0	12	41
Adas	562	0	12	96
Adas	563	0	4	115
Adas	574 Paiki	0	18	93
Adas	574 Paiki	0	4	109
Adas	574 Paiki	0	7	8
Adas	579/1+1 Paiki	0	16	32
Adas	579/1+1 Paiki	0	5	56
Adas	579/2	0	11	116
Adas	579/3	0	4	29
Adas	580	0	4	14
Adas	582 + 583	0	27	70
Adas	Road	0	1	97
Adas	597	0	0	7
Adas	605	0	6	13
Adas	604	0	10	50
Adas	603/1	0	2	100
Adas	603/2	0	2	15
Adas	603/3	0	2	15
Adas	602	0	14	110
Adas	669	0	7	77
Adas	670	0	12	41
Adas	666	0	1	66
Adas	674 Paiki	0	12	83
Adas	675	0	10	120
Adas	676	0	11	30
Adas	663/1	0	0	7
Adas	677	0	8	89
Adas	662	0	12	104
Adas	679	0	18	8
Adas	Road	0	1	42
Adas	696/1	0	7	21
Adas	697	0	0	57
Adas	698/2	0	24	75
Adas	698/1	0	24	5
Adas	699	0	6	92
Adas	673	0	1	118
Adas	674 Paiki	0	5	32
Adas	694	0	14	99
Adas	695	0	1	81
Adas	700	0	5	77
Adas	Road	0	2	36
Anand	Road	0	3	80
Anand	1279	0	4	60
Anand	1281	0	15	114
Anand	1282	0	13	21
Anand	1299	0	18	0
Anand	Road	0	2	69
Anand	1298 Paiki	0	2	69
Anand	1298/2 Paiki	0	11	30
Anand	1288	0	2	69
Anand	1294	0	8	105
Anand	1295	0	9	116
Anand	1292 Paiki	0	8	82
Anand	1254	0	7	8
Anand	1251	0	2	27
Anand	1245	0	10	96
Anand	1246	0	12	104
Anand	1240 Paiki	0	4	60
Anand	1240/6	0	8	43

Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Anand	1240/5	0	5	17
Anand	1240/4	0	5	17
Anand	1240/3	0	8	12
Anand	1240/2 Paiki	0	2	52
Anand	1241/3	0	4	60
Anand	1241/2	0	6	90
Anand	1241/1	0	6	52
Anand	1238/1-2	0	12	104
Anand	1321 Paiki	0	5	33
Anand	Road	0	4	29
Anand	1321 Paiki	0	10	73
Anand	1170	0	8	58
Anand	1322	0	10	73
Anand	1176	0	17	43
Anand	1175	0	16	117
Anand	1170	0	17	27
Anand	1168	0	6	52
Anand	1169 Paiki	0	22	114
Anand	1169/2 Paiki	0	2	108
Anand	1147	0	10	111
Anand	1148 Paiki	0	10	111
Anand	1148 Paiki	0	2	108
Anand	1117	0	2	108
Anand	Road	0	1	111
Anand	1110	0	7	8
Anand	Road	0	4	29
Anand	1109	0	0	56
Anand	1108	0	22	21
Anand	1107	0	1	114
Anand	1106	0	3	49

[No. 31/41/64-ONG.]

S.O. 3025.—Whereas by a Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1198 dated the 21st March 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that Notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And, whereas, the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State.—Bihar

District.—Shahabad

Thana.—Shahpur

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Ramdubwam No. 227 .	81	0'025	Sikariya No. 228—	1113	0'08
	4	0'18	<i>contd.</i>	1111	0'02
	3	0'319		1112	0'145
	1	0'16		1107	0'045
	2	0'002		1108	0'01
	153	0'39		879	0'15
	154	0'28		882	0'07
	155	0'095		881	0'005
	157	0'005		880	0'26
	162	0'005		874	0'02
	167	0'835		873	0'04
	169	0'05		872	0'22
	170	0'09		871	0'14
	104	0'06		870	0'13
	172	0'155		851	0'097
	173	0'21		852	0'05
	185	0'013		850	0'11
Kawalpura No. 226 .	219	0'115		849	0'12
	208	0'11		848	0'001
	209	0'07		403	0'004
	210	0'09		844	0'135
	212	0'135		843	0'02
	211	0'075		804	0'015
	213	0'035		805	0'13
	214	0'09		803	0'17
	215	0'125		405	0'07
	216	0'13		406	0'10
	217	0'06		407	0'06
	218	0'09		408	0'045
Sikariya No. 228 .	1178	0'12		802	0'03
	1179	0'10		801	0'09
	1175	0'13		756	0'04
	1172	0'08		409	0'015
	1171	0'085		410	0'015
	1165	0'15		755	0'015
	1163	0'07		754	0'015
	1158	0'06		753	0'03
	1159	0'08		411	0'04
	1157	0'02		752	0'04
	1156	0'175		751	0'03
	1152	0'05		749	0'02
	1151	0'14		748	0'02
	1150	0'001		746	0'03
	1148	0'085		745	0'03
	1147	0'09		412	0'07
	1142	0'07		743	0'07
	1143	0'001		742	0'035
	1141	0'11		434	0'06
	1135	0'05		413	0'045
	1134	0'06		433	0'10
	1133	0'06		435	0'001
	1130	0'002		432	0'001
	1131	0'03		433/2472	0'05
	1132	0'01		414	0'03
	1116	0'015		415	0'015
	1115	0'015		419	0'17
	1117	0'087		420	0'147
	1114	0'035		501	0'03
				868	0'585

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
ogibir No. 221 .	1047	0.035	Banahin No. 211—	1349	0.16
	378	0.001	contd.	1356	0.06
	379	0.68		1357	0.12
	380	0.16		1344	0.22
	383	0.04		1343	0.27
	374	0.14		1342	0.12
	373	0.31		1341	0.22
	367	0.35		1340	0.485
	372	0.09			
	370	0.06	Bikrampur No. 212	59	0.30
	371	0.035		58	0.56
	368	0.245		57	0.025
	364	0.50		55	0.005
	359	0.14			
	358	0.205	Karkhiyan No. 214 .	22	0.31
	357	0.07		23	0.10
	356	0.065		24	0.115
	351	0.24		25	0.015
	353	0.06			
	352	0.03	Bagahin No. 213 .	272	0.09
	128	0.194		273	0.19
	130	0.06		274	0.25
	131	0.055		281	0.03
	135	0.25		286	0.16
	136	0.05		285	0.33
	137	0.20		284	0.002
	140	0.08		299	0.21
	141	0.07		300	0.15
	142	0.08		303	0.13
	323	0.03		302	0.295
	145	0.39		325	0.135
	146	0.075		324	0.125
	147	0.09		322	0.001
	148	0.16		323	0.11
	149	0.33		307	0.02
	150	0.01		308	0.13
	151	0.005		320	0.36
	152	0.02		369	0.05
	156	0.11		368	0.38
	159	0.17		367	0.06
	158	0.10		366	0.052
	164	0.10		404	0.06
	163	0.10		405	0.06
	162	0.105		406	0.115
	187	0.025		524	0.06
	166	0.20		521	0.02
	168	0.10		522	0.025
	167	0.02		520	0.045
	170	0.07		519	0.055
	169	0.05		517	0.05
	173	0.005		516	0.055
	172	0.39		513	0.065
	177	0.115		511	0.065
	179	0.145		510	0.025
	178	0.16		506	0.05
	180	0.15		502	0.04
	129	0.001		501	0.09
	132	0.002		500	0.035
	176	0.001		499	0.05
	322	0.001		495	0.11
				490	0.105
				489	0.165
				562	0.035
Banah in No. 211 .	1348	0.225			
	1350	0.46			

S.O. 3026.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 859 dated the 2nd March 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Bihar

District—Shahabad

Thana—Shahpur

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Behca No. 147	370	0 05		1277	0 31
	371	0 92		1278	0 01
	383	1 33		1279	0 01
	400	0 38		1280	0 03
	401	0 40		1283	0 06
	402	0 79		1284	0 07
	409	0 02		1285	0 08
	410	0 55		1286	0 04
	415	0 02		1287	0 02
	416	1 94		1288	0 002
	420	0 195		1289	0 13
	420/1366	0 02		1290	0 293
	422	0 03		1293	0 085
	423	0 07		1294	0 002
	1153	0 069		1298	0 52
	1154	0 09		1299	0 51
	1185	0 002		1305	0 05
	1155	0 13	1298/3451		0 18
	1156	0 10		1350	0 32
	1157	0 093		1351	0 09
	1158	0 10	1348/3452		0 16
	1159	0 305		1357	0 13
	1160	0 11		1358	0 35
	1161	0 10		1361	0 03
	1162	0 085		1362	0 06
	1163	0 085		1363	0 03
	1164	0 075		1364	0 05
	1165	0 26		1365	0 20
	1166	0 18		1370	0 09
	1373	0 02		1371	0 11
				1372	0 09
Katea No. 149	1265	0 02		1373	0 22
	1266	0 03		1387	0 005
	1267	0 07		1395	0 06
	1272	0 11		1396	0 14
	1273	0 10		1389	0 04
	1274	0 05		1397	0 002
	1275	0 002		1402	0 10

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Karea No. 149— <i>contd</i>	1390	0 08		336	0 04
	1391	0 08		340	0 15
	1392	0 06		341	0 13
	1398	0 12		343	0 13
	1399	0 13		344	0 01
	1400	0 09		360	0 32
	1802	0 005		361	0 50
	1803	0 03		362	0 09
	1804	0 03		356	0 14
	1805	0 14		349	0 10
	1806	0 08		367	0 18
	1807	0 18		368	0 003
	1920	0 09		369	0 02
	1937	0 29		370	0 03
	1941	0 029		371	0 28
	2562	0 325		373	0 44
	2563	0 17		437	0 01
	2564	0 10		438	0 055
	2565	0 13		439	0 12
	2566	0 12		440	0 04
	2567	0 07		441	0 13
	2568	0 21	Kuardah No. 152	442	0 00
	2570	0 18		443	0 233
	2571	0 17		443/518	0 06
	2572	0 18		242	0 13
	2610	0 24		243	0 41
	2611	0 22	Tikhpur No. 153	177	0 002
	2614	0 11		179	0 002
	2615	0 16		180	0 002
	2624	0 17		183	0 002
	2626	0 09		184	0 005
	2628	0 19		185	0 06
	2629	0 17		193	0 06
	2648	0 06		194	0 08
	2649	0 39		195	0 09
	2652	0 002		197	0 08
	2654	0 59		198	0 045
	2657	0 10		199	0 10
	2658	0 09		200	0 05
	2659	0 09		201	0 25
	2660	0 09		207	0 26
	2678	0 30		208	0 12
	2679	0 015		209	0 09
	2680	0 25		210	0 19
	2681	0 09		213	0 11
	2682	0 18		221	0 13
	3405	0 66		222	0 03
	3407	0 09		234	0 12
	3410	0 04		236	0 14
	3411	0 10		237	0 31
	3412	0 08		238	0 07
Kuardah No. 152	232	0 11		239	0 09
	234	0 179		224	0 09
	237	0 05		326	0 002
	238	0 20		327	0 002
	239	0 004		328	0 02
	250	0 10		329	0 025
	251	0 21		330	0 02
	255	0 14		331	0 055
	257	0 26		332	0 03
	319	0 095		334	0 08
	330	0 01		335	0 10
	335	0 08		509	0 02

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Tikhpur No. 153—Contd.	513	0.38		303	0.01
	514	0.54		304	0.03
	515	0.02		305	0.04
	517	0.04		306	0.06
	518	0.15		311	0.02
	519	0.26		313	0.09
	520	0.12		315	0.095
	530	0.28		64/753	0.01
	531	0.25		321	0.04
177/553	0.05			316	0.12
				320	0.11
Kauriya No. 155	64	0.17		335	0.06
	65	0.33		391	0.08
	68	0.08		392	0.02
	69	0.13		393	0.08
	71	0.002		411	0.13
	73	0.002		413	0.05
	74	0.01		412	0.08
	76	0.35		410	0.03
	77	0.10		420	0.05
	78	0.20		416	0.001
	79	0.12		419	0.001
	123	0.03		421	0.11
	264	0.005		422	0.08
	288	0.09		423	0.18
	289	0.002		424	0.20
	290	0.26		425	0.07
	299	0.005		405	0.001
	300	0.13		473	0.03
	301	0.04		482	0.084
	302	0.002		312	0.09

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(5 AR).]

S.O. 3027.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2484, dated the 6th July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Uttar Pradesh

Tahsil—Kanpur

Dist.—Kanpur

Village	Survey No.	Extent	
		B.B.B.	
1. Karbigwan	349/2	0	1 10
2. Tharcpah	196/2 290	0	2 0 0 0 10

[No. 31/50/63-ONG (Kanpur).]

S.O. 3028.—Whereas by notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2215 dated 15th June 1964 and S.O. No. 2335 dated 29th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—West Bengal

Dist.—Midnapur

Tehsil/Thana—Tamluk

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Nilkuntla, J. L. 52	95	04		1217	06
	98	02		1218	10
	102	06		1219	05
	966	18		1220	01
	967	01		2705	03
	1042	06		2706	04
	1043	005		2955	05
	1050	22		2972	14
	1055	11		2975	16
	1056	09		2977	03
	1057	01		2990	20
	1092	05	Harasankar Kamarchak J. L. 59		
	1093	12		1475	20
	1094	22		1479	16
	1095	02		1480	14
	1097	10		1516	10
	1099	14		1517	12
	1100	05		1518	30
	1101	14		1526	05

Village with thana Nos.	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent area	Village with thana Nos.	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent area
	1546	30		395	05
	1547	18		396	03
Amgechhya, J. L. 95 .	344	01		397	01
	345	06		407	03
	348	06		411	05
	349	14		413	12
	350	07		414	01
	352	01		415	08
	392	05		433	16
				437	03

[No. 31(33)63-ONG-Tamluk.]

S.O. 3029.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 989 dated the 10th March 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE: Bihar

DISTRICT: Shahabad

THANA : BUKAR

Village with Thana No.	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana Nos.	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent in acre
Chundi No 4 .	90	0.27		272	0.107
	89	0.17		265	0.005
	84	0.09		271	0.07
	85	0.195		273	0.01
	157	0.02		270	0.18
	158	0.18		269	0.003
	155	0.22		267	0.22
	166	0.135		268	0.11
	153	0.015		304	0.03
	152	0.12		303	0.05
	151	0.03		279	0.04
	167	0.20		302	0.18
	145	0.145		299	0.05
	244	0.05		301	0.145
	260	0.065		420	0.255
	261	0.09		419	0.21
	262	0.13		418	0.11
	257	0.10		416	0.017

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Chundi No. 4—Contd.	427	0.11		44	0.19
	428	0.17		46	0.16
	454	0.16		464	0.02
	529	0.195		48	0.03
	533	0.04		465	0.103
	530	0.17		466	0.04
	531	0.20		467	0.03
	514	0.07		38	0.002
	515	0.05			
	525	0.09	Pauni No. 294	1210	0.001
	516	0.018		1211	0.01
	521	0.09		1216	0.09
	520	0.045		1217	0.01
	517	0.06		1218	0.20
	494	0.11		1219	0.20
	493	0.08		1222	0.05
	519	0.002		1411	0.05
	491	0.03		1410	0.27
	490	0.002		1408	0.13
	1145	0.10		1407	0.14
	492	0.013		1404	0.09
	1148	0.05		1403	0.20
	1147	0.002		1397	0.055
	1149	0.11		1396	0.09
	1150	0.035		1395	0.09
	1152	0.185		1446	0.06
	1151	0.005		1450	0.10
	1191	0.01		1449	0.06
	1153	0.15		1451	0.01
	1154	0.12		1452	0.04
	2563	0.11		1453	0.24
	1189	0.005		1457	0.03
	1188	0.18		1456	0.09
	1187	0.002		1454	0.03
	1200	0.46		1455	0.13
	1201	0.16		1463	0.06
	1266	0.32		1605	0.14
	1265	0.12		1473	0.10
	1261	0.28		1604	0.19
	1274	0.002		1603	0.11
	1289	0.34		1479	0.01
	1294	0.09		1480	0.07
	1296	0.18		1481	0.03
	1297	0.197		1482	0.16
	1319	0.10		1601	0.14
	1311	0.10		1600	0.12
	1312	0.01		1598	0.005
	1302	0.003		1599	0.19
	1310	0.06		1596	0.19
	1309	0.10		1595	0.20
	1305	0.001		1526	0.005
	1308	0.23		1525	0.07
	1307	0.025		1591	0.005
	1159	0.01		1527	0.13
	144	0.003		1528	0.25
1265/2539	0.05			1545	0.09
				1546	0.10
Kashipur No. 5	137	0.01		1547	0.10
	17	0.075		1544	0.233
	18	0.235		1553	0.005
	39	0.03		1557	0.07
	40	0.08		1558	0.01
	43	0.10		1556	0.04
	42	0.015		1560	0.04

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Pauni No. 294—Contd	1555	0.02		24	0.01
	1561	0.21		32	0.005
	1563	0.07		31	0.005
	1562	0.04		30	0.06
	1571	0.02		29	0.09
	1570	0.14		28	0.07
	1569	0.01		27	0.11
	1576	0.01		26	0.15
	1458	0.001		25	0.02
				21	0.002
Shariffpur No. 287	71	0.01	Larai No. 285	243	0.13
	70	0.24		242	0.15
	69	0.15		240	0.13
	49	0.06		238	0.12
	35	0.17		236	0.16
	37	0.24		235	0.135
	47	0.15		234	0.18
	38	0.03		233	0.28
	41	0.07		212	0.17
	40	0.015		213	0.15
	42	0.05		214	0.055
	26	0.66		210	0.27
	24	0.15	Karhansi No. 7	8	0.12
	142	0.02		7	0.29
	157	0.52		6	0.16
	158	0.06		5	0.01
	206	0.01		4	0.002
Nawagawan No. 288	34	0.005	Jarigawan No. 284	74	0.07
	168	0.01		75	0.13
	166	0.60		76	0.16
	167	0.11		81	0.15
	130	0.21		83	0.17
	129	0.22		86	0.01
	127	0.03		89	0.05
	126	0.28		90	0.11
	123	0.01		91	0.20
	128	0.002		95	0.02
Dubauli No. 286	72	0.01		94	0.15
	74	0.30		97	0.20
	73	0.31		98	0.06
	75	0.14		99	0.07
	70	0.07		103	0.11
	15	0.46		102	0.05
	18	0.01		106	0.09
	17	0.46		107	0.09
	42	0.02		110	0.17
	41	0.27		109	0.03
	22	0.23		111	0.13
	23	0.30		112	0.03

[No. 31(47)/63-ONG-9BUX.]

S.O. 3036.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. Nos. 2134 and 2136 dated the 5th June, 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE : Uttar Pradesh

TAHSIL : Mirzapur.

DISTT. Mirzapur.

Village	Survey No.	Extent
		B.B.B.
1. Bathuwa	455	0 2 15
	531	0 3 10
	533/2	0 2 5
2. Kalana Gaharwar	682	0 0 15

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-(MZP).]

S.O. 3031.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2131 dated the 5th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE-Uttar Pradesh

TAHSIL-Karchhana

DISTT. Allahabad

Village	Survey No.	Extent B. B. B	Village	Survey No.	Extent
					B.B.B.
1. Kachari	161	0 0 10		84	0 11 10
	192	0 2 5		87	0 5 10
	203	0 1 10		88	0 0 10
	204	0 6 10		89	0 1 5
				90	0 7 0
2. Indal Pur	19	0 6 10		91	0 1 10
	20	0 6 15		92	0 15 0

Village with thana No.	Survey No.	Extent			Village	Survey No.	Extent		
		B	B	B			B	B	B
2. Indal pur—contd.	93	0	0	10	2. Indal pur—contd.	237	0	4	0
	177	0	0	5		238	0	11	10
	180	0	3	0		239	0	7	10
	183	0	6	10		241	0	7	10
	184	0	3	0		261	0	1	10
	191	0	0	10		263	1	2	10
	192	0	18	0		267	0	3	10
	194	0	1	10		268	0	5	10
	195	0	2	10		274	0	9	0
	196	0	1	10		275	0	3	0
	197	0	4	0		277	0	9	0
	218	0	3	0		278	0	1	10

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-(Kar).]

S.O. 3032.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2404 dated the 1st July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat.				District—Surat		Taluka—Olpad.			
Village				Survey No.		Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.	
Gothan				274		0	11	65	
Mulad				47		0	8	99	
Mulad				50		0	1	41	

[No. 31/38/63-ONG-(i).]

S.O. 3033.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2405 dated the 2nd July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat.	District—Broach.	Taluka—Ankleshwar		
Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Piludra	270	0	2	77
Pardi-Idris	330	0	17	36

[No. 31/38/63-ONG-2.]

S.O. 3034.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2406 dated the 2nd July 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat	District—Surat	Taluka—Choraisi		
Village	Survey No.	Acre	Guntha	Sq. Yds.
Kosad	265	0	8	108
Kosad	233	0	9	119
Kosad	224/1	0	9	71
Kosad	225	0	0	69

[No. 31(38)/63-ONG-3.]

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 3035.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 7/166, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—Uttar Pradesh. Tahsil—Kanpur Distt.—Kanpur

Village	Survey No.	Extent	Village	Survey No.	Extent
		B. B. B.			B. B. B.
Burhpur Machharia	591/9	0 9 10		461	0 2 0
	610	0 1 0		462	0 1 10
	619/5	1 8 10		463	0 0 5
	619/9	0 14 0		464	0 8 0
	619/11	0 6 0		465	0 3 0
	622/2	0 16 10		466	0 1 0
	720	0 0 5		467	0 13 0
	723	1 1 0		472	0 5 0
	724	0 14 0		474	0 4 10
	725	0 4 0		475	0 4 10
	726/2	1 8 10		476	0 8 0
	734	0 1 0		477	0 3 0
	735	0 1 0		479	0 13 0
	736	0 1 0		480	0 9 0
	738	0 0 5		482	0 8 0
	739	0 3 5		483	0 8 0
	742	0 2 0		484	0 6 0
	743	0 6 0		574	0 2 0
	766	0 7 5		598	0 2 0
	767	0 9 10		600	0 6 5
	771	0 1 0		601	0 8 10
	772	0 3 0		602	0 5 0
	773	0 1 0		605	0 9 0
	774	0 4 0		607	0 9 10
	775	0 3 0		608	0 8 0
	776	0 1 10		609	0 6 5
	777	0 4 10		636	0 7 0
	778	0 5 0		637	0 1 0
	779	0 1 5		679	1 15 0
	780	0 0 10		682	0 2 0
	867	0 3 0		871	0 5 0
	868	1 1 0		872	0 4 10
	872	0 19 0		873	0 11 0
	873	1 15 0		874	0 2 0
2. Barra	460	0 4 0		875	0 1 0
				876	0 5 0

Village	Survey No.	Extent	Village	Survey No.	Extent
2. Barra— <i>contd.</i>		B. B. B.	3. Gugaini— <i>contd.</i>		
	877	0 0 5		489	0 11 5
	878	0 16 0		498	0 9 10
	883	0 0 15		504	0 1 10
	882	0 3 10		505/I	0 11 5
	884	1 4 0		508	0 5 0
	893	0 1 10		510	0 2 0
	1023	0 5 0		517/I	0 19 0
	1029	0 5 0		702	0 0 15
	1030	0 5 0		703	0 11 10
	1031	0 9 0		704	0 8 5
	1033	0 1 10		705	0 0 5
	1118	0 13 0		707	0 10 10
	1119	0 8 0		708	0 12 0
	1166	0 1 0		726	0 1 0
	1179	0 3 0		727	0 6 0
	1199	0 8 0		728	0 3 0
	1200	0 14 0		729	0 5 0
	1201	0 11 0		730	0 6 0
	1205	0 3 0		731	0 3 10
	1211	0 3 0		1119	0 5 0
	1212	0 4 0		1120	0 18 0
	1213	0 14 0		1121	0 1 10
	1214	0 0 10		1122	0 3 0
	1216	1 14 0		1124A	0 12 0
	1253	0 2 0		1124/B	0 1 0
	1255	0 4 10		1137/I	0 13 0
	1256	0 5 10		1140	0 4 10
	1257	0 11 0		1141	0 1 0
	1258	0 8 0		1142	0 10 0
	1260	0 9 10		1143	0 0 15
	1261	1 3 10		1146	0 11 5
	1262	0 6 10		1147	0 4 0
	1289	0 0 5		1148	0 6 10
3. Gugaini	284	2 14 0	4. Naubasta	27	1 1 10
	474	0 0 5		36	0 6 15
	475	0 0 5		47	0 1 10
	476	0 8 5		54	0 11 10
	477	0 8 0	5. Shahpur Mohsan Pur	570	0 5 0
	478	0 0 10		572	0 3 0
	479	0 1 15		573	0 10 0
	480	0 2 5		574	0 0 10
	483	0 5 0		843/I	1 3 0
	484	0 5 0		857	0 12 0
	487	0 8 10			

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-1.]

S.O. 3036.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 7/168, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—Uttar Pradesh

District:—Fatehpur

Tahsil:—Bindki

Village	Survey No.	Extent
1 Mamrezpur	565	B. B. B. 0 2 10

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-2.]

S.O. 3037.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 7/166, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State:—Uttar Pradesh.

Distt:—Mirzapur

Tahsil:—Mirzapur

Village	Survey No.	Extent
Jansabaghaura	1301	B. B. B. 0 0 10
	1378	0 1 0
	1380	0 0 10

[No. 31/50/63-ONG-3.]

S.O. 3038.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2217 dated the 15th June 1964 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Ltd., free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE—WEST BENGAL

DIST.—BURDWAN

TEHSIL/THANA—ONDAL

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
ONDAL, J. L. 52	975	·005		1174	·005
	976	·20		1192	·16
	979	·08		1193	·16
	980	·09		1194	·04
	981	·10		1195	·08
	983	·10		1196	·005
	984	·08		1198	·005
	1085	·01		1200	·08
	1086	·08		1219	·03
	1087	·15		1457	·01
	1088	·01		1465	·12
	1089	·08		1466	·08
	1090	·005		1468	·03
	1091	·05		1470	·60
	1102	·005		1499	·24
	1103	·04		1505	·28
	1104	·10		1508	·02
	1105	·10		1511	·005
	1106	·40		1512	·005
	1107	·18		1513	·04
	1111	·03		1514	·12
	1120	·04		1515	·30
	1134	·07		1518	·18
	1135	·10		1735	·05
	1137	·07	DUB CHURURIA,		
	1138	·03	J. L. 55	204	·08
	1139	·03		205	·05
	1142	·09		206	·04
	1143	·09		207	·06
	1144	·005		209	·005
	1145	·22		218	·03
	1146	·005		219	·09
	1157	·16		250	·04
	1158	·02		252	·18
	1159	·02		253	·08
	1168	·005		254	·05
	1172	·02		1066	·03
	1173	·44			

[No. 31/33/63-ONG.(Ondal).]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3039.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2485 dated the 7th July 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated the 18th July, 1964.

1. At page 2390 for "Survey No. 45 M" read "Survey No. 43M" of village Chak Bajupur.

2. At page 2931

(i) for "Survey No. 50/3 M" read "Survey No. 50M" of village Kasari Masari.

(ii) for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-6-5}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-2-5}$ " against survey No. 19/6M of village Devaghat.

- (iii) for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{1-13-10}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-13-10}$ " against survey No. 119 M of village Ebrahimpur Bamhrauli.
3. At page 2932 for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-3-5}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-0-5}$ " against survey No. 125 M of village Mander Deh Mafi.
4. At page 2933
- (i) for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-0-10}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-0-13}$ " against survey No. 118 M of village Mahroodpur.
- (ii) for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-3-0}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-2-0}$ " against survey No. 73 M of village Chirla Sahwaji.
5. At page 2934 for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{9-8-10}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-8-10}$ " against survey No. 920 M of village Bhitideh Mafi.
6. At page 2935
- (i) for "Survey No. 1203 M" read "Survey No. 1283 M" of village Ashrafpur Taluka Ashdullapur.
- (ii) for "32 Talapur Boriya published against survey survey No. 649/2M" read "32 Talapur Boriya against survey No. 178M".
- (iii) for "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-3-1}$ " read "Extent $\frac{B-B-B}{0-3-0}$ " against survey No. 10 M of village Darveshpur.
7. At page 2926
- (i) for "Mohammadpur" read "Mohammadpur Aswan".
- (ii) for "Survey No. 38M" read "Survey No. 39M" of village Mohammadpur Aswan.

[No. 31(50)63-ONG-Chail.]

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 3040.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2718, dated the 25th July, 1964, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 8th August, 1964, Survey No. 3309 M, 3309 M of village Saiyad Sarawan and Survey No. 308 M of village Pansoor may be deleted.

[No. 31(50)63-ONG.]

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3041.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2028 dated 27th May 1964 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated the 13th June 1964 against plot No. 2842 of village Chintamanchak T. No. 29 read extent "1.68" acres instead of "0.68" acres.

[No. 31(47)63-ONG.3 BAR.]

S.O. 3042.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1199 dated 21st March 1964 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 4th April 1964 read Plot No. 397 for Plot No. 1397 in village Rampur T. No. 164.

[No. 31(47)/63-ONG]

S.O. 3043.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1678 dated 17th April 1964 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 16th May 1964 against Plot No. 130 of village Kasimpur T. No. 134 read extent "0.115" acres for "0.11" acres.

[No. 31(47)/63-ONG/9 PAT]

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3044.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2028, dated the 25th May, 1964, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 13th June, 1964.

1. In Vi Seonar T. No. 31 for plot No. 2554 read plot No 2654 and
fo. No. 2201 read plot No. 2001.
2. In Village Barahpur read T. No. 32 for T. No. 31.
3. In Village Mor T. No. 33 against plot No. 3669 read extent "0.78" acres
for "0.73" acres and for plot No. 3491 read plot No. 3291.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG 4/BAR].

S.O. 3045.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 859, dated the 2nd March, 1964, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 14th March, 1964, in Village Katea T. No 149 against Plot No. 2623 for extent "0.02" acres read "0.07" acres.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-5/AR.]

S.O. 3046.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1677, dated 17th April, 1964, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 16th May, 1964.

1. In Village Noacon T. No. 203 for survey plot No. 1256 read plot No. 1236.
2. In Village Rahathua T No. 262 for survey plot No. 2699 read plot No. 2599.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-4 (BUX).]

P. P. GUPTA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th August 1964

S.O. 3047.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister for Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture, P.W.D. (Flood Control and Irrigation) and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Assam, Shillong, a Hanafi Muslim, as a member of the Durgah Committee, Ajmer.

[No. 17(5)/64-M.W.]

NAKUL SEN, Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3048.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, pipelines should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto,

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this Notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

ADDENDUM

State: West Bengal

Distt.: Burdwan

Tehsil/Thana: Asansol

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Kalla, J. L., 16	714	·04		272	·02
	717	·04		273	·10
	724	·84		289	·18
	725	·03		290	·50
	726	·18		293	·03
	733	·01		294	·38
	734	·11		295	·10
	735	·12		333	·04
	1624	·06		336	·03
	1822	·10		344	·40
Sat Pukhuria, J. L. 17	246	·04		345	·16
	271	·01		346	·06
				707	·10

[No. 31/33/63-ONG.]

S. SUNDARARAJAN, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 3049.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (64 of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints the 5th day of September, 1964 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the State of Rajasthan.

[No. 24-T(24)/64.]

K. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy

(Transport Wing)**MERCHANT SHIPPING***New Delhi, the 27th August 1964*

S.O. 3050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office Calcutta) Rules, 1954 the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri N. Latif and H. D. R. Smith as members representing the shipowners on the Seamen's Employment Board (Foreign-going) at the port of Calcutta in place of Sarvashri P. C. Sen and V. P. Mathur respectively who have since resigned, and make the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) No. 15-MT(6)/62, dated the 4th February, 1963, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the said notification for entries No. 8 and 9, the following entries shall be substituted:—

"8. Shri N. Latif"

"9. Shri H. D. R. Smith".

[No. 15-MT(6)/62.]

D. S. NIM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES**(Department of Mines & Metals)***New Delhi, the 21st August 1964*

S.O. 3051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Rules 1957, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Second Amendment Rules, 1964.

2. In the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Rules, 1957, for rule 6, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. *Deposit of compensation.*—Where the amount of compensation including interest, if any, payable under the Act has to be deposited with the Tribunal, such amount shall be deposited into the treasury for credit in the accounts of the Central Government under the head "T—Deposits and Advances—Part II—Deposits not Bearing Interest—(C) Other Deposits Accounts—Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits—Deposits of Tribunals appointed under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957".

[No. C2-1(8)/64.]

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3052.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Manharan S/o. Shri Tikayat and Ram Nath S/o. Shri Dhanajee both of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3053.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Baisakhu S/o. Shri Ghasiram, Most. Ghuru W/o. Ghasiram of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, Dist. Bilaspur (M.P.), the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3054.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ramnath S/o. Dhanajee of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.), the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3055.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Dharam Say S/o. Shri Ram Say of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3056.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas the Munu and Sunu S/o. Shri Dukaba of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3057.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Rati Ram son of Sukhram of village Rapakhara, P. O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3058.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sahasram and Anandram sons of Sheocharan Most. Mangali widow of Sheocharan of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora, Dist. Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3059.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Dularabai D/o. Bishambher of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3060.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Lundru and Jhankar S/o Chote of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3061.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Konda S/o Shri Moza of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3062.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Tikait Son of Shri Bihari of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3063.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Gurbari D/o Shri Bhakalu of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3064.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur,

Whereas Shri Ram Sahay Dubey Son of Shri Lahta Dubey of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority,

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3065.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur,

Whereas Shri Puri Ram of Goda Ram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3066.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur,

Whereas Shri Sheobakash S/o Shri Uma Ram, Ghosi Ram S/o Shri Sudin both of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority,

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3067.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in village Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwodih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Balbhadrur S/o Shri Pitambar of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3068.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sewak Ram Son of Shri Pachkawerl of village Kidridih P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3069.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ghasi Ram Son of Shri Somuar Singh of village Kidridih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3070.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Dukhu Ram S/o Panchram of village Kidridih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3071.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Khulu Son of Shri Rupsay of village Kidridih P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3072.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Bihanu Srigethu and Shri Mangal Sons of Shri Baldhan of Kidridih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3073.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Awadh Ram Son of Dharam Singh of village Kidridih P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3074.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steels Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sukalu Son of Shri Thandha Ram and Most Raji Widow of late Shri Thandha Ram of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3075.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Munku, Thunku and Halku Sons of Shri Paranu and Mosmat Pahari Widow of Shri Paranu of Village Kidridih P.O. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3076.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Hapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jagjit Singh and Mukhi Singh Sons of Shri Itwar Singh of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, Dist. Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3077.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Hapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ram Singh and Gharman Sons of Shri Thakur of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3078.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Hapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Hira Son of Shri Ruplal and Most. Sabin widow of Ruplal of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3079.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Pyarilal, Banshilal and Man Singh Sons of Shri Tilak Ram, Most. Sandesh W/o Shri Tilakram of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3080.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Thunu Ram S/o Shri Dharam Singh of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3081.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Jit Kaur Wife of Late Shri Bandhan of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3082.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Nohar Singh Son of Shri Dharam Singh and Most. Bhukhin W/o Dharam Singh of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3083.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Kariya S/o Shri Milan of village Kidridih, P.O. & P.S. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3084.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Indro S/o Shri Madho of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3085.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Mangaldas S/o Shri Lachhiram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3086.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Besahu S/o Shri Lachhiram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3087.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Baran S/o Shri Nanhi alias Jagat Singh and Shri Gagat Singh S/o Shri Umed Singh of village Kidridih, P.O. & P.S. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3088.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilai'kh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Charan, Lachhuman and Patiram Sons of Shri Rajan, Sashi Ram S/o Gasiram of village Kidridih P.O. & P.S. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3089.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilai'kh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Geda and Jaite S/o Jaikaran and Mst. Bodhin and Biranchid W/o Jaikaran of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3090.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilai'kh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jhadoo S/o Shri Mangal of village Kidridih P.O. & P.S. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3091.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Bati S/o Shri Bhirha Batia of village Kidridih, P.O. & P.S. Korba, District Bilaspur (M.P.), the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3092.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Takhat, Masat and Sant Ram Sons of Dokari, Mst. Sajan Kuar W/o Dokari of village Kidridih P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3093.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Lachhiram S/o Shri Deriha of village Kidridih P.O. & P.S. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3094.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Fulsay and Lala Sons of Shri Ghura of village Kidridih P.S. & P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3095.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Anandram S/o Shri Sheocharan of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3096.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Tula S/o Shri Jhankar village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3097.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Munu and Sunu S/o Dukalu of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3098.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Horil S/o Pilan of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3099.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sobha S/o Nanhi of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3100.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadiah, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jugal Singh S/o Shri Sur Singh of village Dodar, P.O. & P.S. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26) /63]

S.O. 3101.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadiah, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jagat Singh S/o Shri Umed Singh of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26) /63]

S.O. 3102.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadiah, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sashi Ram S/o Shri Gali Ram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26) /63]

S.O. 3103.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Noharu S/o Shri Dalar of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3104.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Duha S/o Shri Chamru of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3105.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Firilm Daughter of Shri Panchram of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3106.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Nago S/o Shri Chepa of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3107.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sundar S/o Shri Thanu Ram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3108.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Pawara wife of Jai Mangal of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3109.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishramour, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most Mulmul Wife of late Shri Ghunu of village Kidridih P.O. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3110.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Budhwara Wife of Basan Singh of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3111.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Deshi Ram S/o Luthar, Most Fulo W/o Jagat Ram, Asharam S/o Luthar, Daulat S/o Shri Mangalu Tikaiyal S/o Dasaram of village Kidridih P.O. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3112.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most Bhukin W/o Shri Charandeo of village Kidridih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3113.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most Budhwara W/o Sobha of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3114.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Phekulal and Mani Ram Sons of Shri Prem of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3115.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd, June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most Baisakha W/o Ramanuj of village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3116.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Fulo wife of Jagat Ram, Deshi Ram, Dasha Ram, Asha Ram Sons of Lunthar, and Dault Son of Manglu all of Village Kidridih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20 (26)/63].

S.O. 3117.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Kolhwa, Kushwa and Tulsi Sons of Shri Bhaiya Ram and Most. Murti Widow of Shri Bhaiya Ram of village Dhelwadhi P.O. Korba Distt. Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3118.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Maya Ram and Thakur Ram and Dayaram Sons of Shri Jogiram of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3119.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Moti Ram and Gunju Son of Tihasu of village Dhelwadih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3120.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sukh Ram and Fira S/o Shri Raja Ram, Motiram and Gunju S/o Shri Tiharu, Muni Ram S/o Shri Jhagru, Shri Mohar Say S/o Shri Munu Ram and Shri Kolhwa, Shri Kuswa and Shri Tulsi S/o Shri Bhaiya Ram of Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bishrampur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3121.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Dharam Say S/o Shri Ram Say of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3122.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Dularin Widow of Shri Nanhi of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3123.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara, and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Chamra and Fira S/o Shri Bodhan and Most. Budhwara W/o Shri Bodhan of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3124.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shrimati Ghuriabai and Turiabai D/o Shri Daulat and Jhanda S/o Ghura of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3125.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd, June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Duha S/o Chamaru of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3126.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1415 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Baisakhu S/o Ghashi Ram and Most. Ghuru W/o Ghashi Ram of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3127.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sunu S/o Dukaju of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur, (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3128.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Firtin D/o Shri Pancharam of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14, of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3129.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Son Say, Kunu, Pilan and Kartik S/o Shri Shukhram alias Khorwa of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3130.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Dawa S/o Shri Kanthi of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3131.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Chamaru Khan S/o Shri Sahab Khan of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3132.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Rati Ram S/o Shri Sukh Ram of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3133.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Bishahu S/o Shri Sadhu of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his land before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3134.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jalmangal S/o Shri Ghurghul of village Kidridih, P.O. & P.S. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3135.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Jankuar Widow of Shri Pandar of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3136.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhera and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ram Nath S/o Shri Dhanaju of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3137.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhera and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Lundru and Jhankar S/o Shri Chotu of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3138.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhera and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most, Dulara Bai D/o Bishambhar of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3139.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ghasi Ram S/o Shri Chamaru and Most Sadhir, wife of Shri Ramasay of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3140.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Manharan S/o Shri Tikayat of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3141.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Konda Ram S/o Moza and Ganga S/o Konda of village Rapakhara P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3142.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sahasram and Anandram S/o Shri Sheocharan and Most Mangali widow of Sheocharan of village Rapakhara, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3143.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Mayamati Wife of Shri Bhajan and Srimati Dholi Wife of Shri Jhanghi of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3144.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilalkh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Nar Singh and Bharat Singh Sons of Shri Deonath of village Dadar P.O. Korba, Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3145.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Horil Son of Shri Pilan of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3146.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Gulram, Gang Ram and Hularam Sons of Nathuram of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3147.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadhi, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ramcharan Son of Shri Nanhi of village Dadar P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M. P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3148.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Chandan Singh Son of Shri Suru Singh of village Dadar, P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3149.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Chhedu Son of Shri Chandan of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3150.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Dhanwa Son of Shri Kalu of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3151.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Munku, Jhunku and Halku Sons of Shri Paranu Fost. Madori Wife of Shri Paranu of village Kidridih P. O. Korba District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3152.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jagat Singh Son of Shri Umed Singh of village Kidridih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3153.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Amardas Son of Shri Phirtoo and Most. Sonkuer Wife of Firtoo of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3154.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Budhwar Singh Son of Shri Budalu of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal Consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C-2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3155.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas, Shri Sukhi Ram Son of Shri Shanti Ram of village Barbaspur, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.), the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3156.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ankur Son of Shri Budga of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3157.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Most. Sukmat Bai Wife of Shri Rambharosh of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished her claim for compensation payable for acquisition of her lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to her under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3158.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Firangi Son of Shri Namu of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3159.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Gobind Son of Sumar Singh and Mosamat Jati wife of Shri Sumar Singh of village Barbaspur, P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3160.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Mukut Ram, Kartik, Mohan, Ramnath and Bednath Sons of Shri Jaypal, Most. Karamkuer Widow of Shri Chandan, Lala, Ganesh and Sadhu Sons of Shri Rupsay, all of village Bhilaikhurd P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3161.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Kunj Ram Son of Shri Deo Singh of village Barbaspur P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3162.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Nunwa and Shri Sukhan Sons of Gangaram Most. Sukmat Wife of Shri Rambharash of village Barbaspur P. O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3163.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Son Say, Kunu, Pila and Kartik Sons of Shri Khokha of village Dhelwadih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3164.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Tidgi Son of Shri Ghura of village Dhelwadih, P. O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63.]

S.O. 3165.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Katghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Lachhuman and Babooram S/o Shri Dhan Singh Most, Rantanbai widow of Shri Dhansay and Bholaram and Parshuram S/o Shri Ramadhin of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Katghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested persons under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3166.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sukhram S/o Shri Rajaram of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3167.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Maniram S/o Shri Jhagaru of village Dhelwadih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3168.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Fira S/o Shri Raja Ram of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3169.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Tikayat S/o Shri Anand Ram and Mukutram Jugatram, Bund Ram, Bantha S/o Shri Ranjit and Chintaram S/o Shri Dubey of village Dhelwadih, P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3170.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Mohar Say S/o Shri Munu of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3171.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jailal S/o Shri Beni of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3172.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sheo Prasad Singh S/o Shri Sidor Singh of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3173.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Andha S/o Shri Sordha of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3174.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Ratan Singh S/o Shri Budga Singh of village Dadar P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3175.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Mani Ram S/o Shri Jhagaroo of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3176.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Fira S/o Shri Raja Ram of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3177.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Sukhram S/o Shri Raja Ram of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3178.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Motiram and Gunja Ss/o Shri Tiharu of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3179.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Mohar Say S/o Shri Munu of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3180.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632·88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Kolhawa, Kushwa and Tulsi Ram Ss/o Shri Bhaiya Ram Village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3181.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Jailal S/o Shri Beni of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3182.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Lachhuman and Babu Ram Ss/o Shri Dhan Say of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished their claim for compensation payable for acquisition of their lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to them under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

S.O. 3183.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) S.O. 1514 dated the 2nd June, 1960 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) the Central Government acquired 2632.88 acres of lands in villages Bishrampur, Bhilaikh, Barbaspur, Dadar, Dhelwadih, Rapakhara, Orekhara and Kidridih, Tahsil Kathghora, District Bilaspur;

Whereas Shri Gani Ram S/o Shri Nandan of village Dhelwadih P.O. Korba, Tahsil Kathghora District Bilaspur (M.P.) the interested person under section 13 of the said Act, furnished his claim for compensation payable for acquisition of his lands before the competent authority;

And whereas, the amount of compensation payable to him under the said Act could not be paid owing to a dispute as to the title to receive it and also the apportionment thereof;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Session Judge, Bilaspur and refers the dispute to the said Tribunal.

[No. C2-20(26)/63]

K. SUBRAHMANYAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 24th August 1964

S.O. 3184—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications (Departments of Communications & Civil Aviation) No. AR/1937(55) 10-A/64-56(ii) dated the 23rd July, 1959 authorising certain officers of the Civil Aviation Department to exercise certain powers conferred on the Central Government by the said rules, namely :—

Amendments

1. In the said notification,—

(a) in the First Schedule,—

(i) to the entries in the second column, against “Director of Aeronautical Inspection”, “Deputy Directors of Aeronautical Inspection”, “Controller of Aeronautical Inspection”, “Senior Aircraft Inspectors (at Headquarters)”, “Senior Aircraft Inspectors”, “Aircraft Inspector in charge of Inspection Office”, the entries “17A, 50A, 50B, 50C and 64A”; “41A, 50B and 50C”; “17, 20 and 21”; “50B and 50C”; “50B” shall respectively be added ;

(ii) after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Designation of the officer	Powers under the Second Schedule to be exercised
“1. Senior Aircraft Inspector in charge of Inspection Office	41A
2. Deputy Director (Examinations)	64A.”

(b) in the Second Schedule,—

(i) after Item 12, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

“12A. Proviso to rule 5 Special permission in writing to fly or assist in flying an unregistered aircraft subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the permission.”

(ii) for Item 16, the following Items shall be substituted, namely :—

“16. Sub-rule (4) of rule 30 To decline to accept an application for registration.
16A. Sub-rule (5) of rule 30 To decline to register aircraft.
16B. Sub-rule (6) of rule 30 To cancel registration of aircraft.”

(iii) for Item 17, the following Items shall be substituted, namely :—

“17. Sub-rule (1) (a) of rule 31 To require particulars relating to aircraft and its ownership.
17A. Sub-rule (1) (b) of rule 31 To refund fees if the application is not granted.”

(iv) after Item 41, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

“41A. Proviso to sub-rule (5) of rule 61 To issue a permit in respect of an extension to an Aircraft Maintenance Engineers’ licence.
41B. Proviso to sub-rule (5) of rule 61 To grant exemption from the tests to act as Aircraft Maintenance Engineer, if he holds a licence issued by competent authority of a foreign State.”

(v) after Item 50, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

“50A. Rule 38	To grant and withhold Students Flight Engineers' and Flight Engineers' licences.
50B. Rule 38	To renew Student Flight Engineers' and Flight Engineers' licences.
50C. Rule 38	To vary Student Flight Engineers' Licences and Flight Engineers' licences.”

(vi) after Item 64, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

“64A. Sub-rule (5) of rule 48	To refund fees paid in respect of Student Flight Engineers' and Flight Engineers' licences.”
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[10-A/11-62/AR/1937(77).]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 3185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 160 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government here by exempts for a further period of one year with effect from 1st September, 1964, all holders of appropriate Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences granted or rendered valid by appropriate authorities of the United Kingdom and Australia from the operation of rule 61 in so far as it relates to rules 57, 58 and 60 of the said rules and direct that the holders of such licences may act as Aircraft Maintenance Engineers in connection with the repair, overhaul, modification and maintenance of aircraft owned and operated by Air-India.

[No. F. 10-A/85-64/AR/1937(78).]

S. N. KAUL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3186.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following article, namely:—

Beeswax.

[No. F. 17-16/64-AM.]

S.O. 3187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Chillies Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Chillies Grading and Marking (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964.

2. In the Chillies Grading and Marking Rules, 1962,—

(1) in Schedule I—

(i) the Grade designation 'MSNS' and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(ii) in the footnote, against the item “Moisture”, the words and letters “No tolerance will be allowed for the Grade MSNS”; and the items “MSNS” and “Firm Order” and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

- (2) in Schedule II—
 - (i) the Grade designation "MSNS" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in the footnote against the item "Moisture", the words and letters "No tolerance will be admissible for Grade MSNS"; and the items "MSNS" and "Firm Order" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
- (3) in Schedule III—
 - (i) the Grade designation "B.R.N.S." and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in the footnote, against the item "Moisture", the words and letters "No tolerance will be admissible for Grade MMNS"; and the items "MMNS" and "Firm Order" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
- (4) in Schedule IV—
 - (i) the Grade designation "B.R.N.S." and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in the footnote, against the item "moisture" the words and letters "No tolerance will be admissible for Grade B.R.N.S."; and the items "B.R.N.S." and "Firm Order" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
- (5) in Schedule V—
 - (i) the Grade designation "BGNS" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in the footnote, against the item "Moisture", the words and letters "No tolerance will be admissible for Grade BGNS"; and the items "BGNS" and "Firm Order" and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. F. 17-3/64-AM.]

SANTOKH SINGH, Under Secy.

(Deptt. of Agriculture)
(INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH)

New Delhi, the 24th August, 1964.

S.O. 3188.—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 13 (4) of the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, framed under Section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (14 of 1923), the Central Government hereby publish the audited accounts of 'Receipts and Expenditure' of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1963, along with the Auditor's Report.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March, 1963.

RECEIPTS

PAYMENTS

	Cotton Cess Rs.	Cotton Fund Rs.		Cotton Cess Rs.	Cotton Fund Rs.
<i>Administration of the Committee :—</i>					
Opening Balance as on 1st April, 1962	45,97,263	1,39,806	(Including improvement of cotton marketing, travelling allowance of non-official members and printing, publicity and distribution)	5,46,484	52,876
<i>Receipts under Section 12 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923</i>	14,00,000	10,00,000	Statistical Research		25,282
<i>Cotton Fund Receipts</i>			Cotton Development Officers and Staff		
<i>Interest on Securities</i>	49,134				
<i>PL480 Scheme.</i>	27,339				
<i>Other Receipts :</i>			<i>Agricultural Research Grants-in-aid :—</i>		
Sale of Cotton, sale of publications, fees for tests, subscription to Indian Cotton Growing Review, fees for training, miscellaneous receipts, leave salary and Provident Fund contributions, recovered on behalf of Committee's employees on foreign service, House rent recoveries, Refund of Income-tax and Profit on Redemption of 3% Development loan 1962	1,17,912		Research Schemes		10,59,233
			Seed Multiplication and Distribution Schemes		(—)26,734
			<i>Technological Research :—</i>	7,30,004	
			Total Expenditure	12,76,488	11,10,657
			Closing Balance	49,31,679	29,149
<i>Suspense Receipts :</i>					
1. Deposits from trainees at Technological Laboratory, Matunga	135				
2. Advance Receipts for supply of model gins, etc.	15,976				
3. Other Suspense Receipts	408	16,519			
TOTAL	62,08,167	11,39,806	TOTAL	62,08,167	11,39,806

Sd/- B. L. SETHI,
 SECRETARY,
 Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Sd/- T. T. PAULOSE,
 Assistant SECRETARY,
 Indian Central Cotton Committee.

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the foregoing statement of Receipts and Payments of the Committee. I have obtained all the information and explanations, that I have required, and subject to the observations in the Audit Report appended, I certify, as a result of my audit, that in my opinion these Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the concern according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the concern.

Audit Report on the accounts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, for the year, 1962-63.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was incorporated under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 and provided with separate funds, to enable it to undertake work for the improvement of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India.

The funds of the Committee are mainly derived from the levy of a cess on cotton consumed in mills in India or exported from Indian Ports. The cotton cess receipts are initially paid into the Consolidated Fund of India and subsequently paid to the Committee as grants by the Government of India, after deducting expenses of collection and recovery. In addition, grants are given by the Government of India every year, from the Fund for the benefit of cotton growers.

The expenditure of the Committee mainly cover (i) grants to State Governments for the execution of schemes approved by the Committee and (ii) amounts spent on technological research.

A broad analysis of the transactions of the Committee during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below :—

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)					
	1961-62	1962-63		1961-62	1962-63
1. Receipts under Section 12 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923	18.00	14.00	1. Administration of the Committee	7.19	5.46
2. Grants from the Fund for the benefit of Cotton Growers.	11.09	10.00	2. Statistical Research	0.20	0.53
3. Interest on investments	0.70	0.49	3. Cotton Development Officers & Staff	..	0.25
4. Other Miscellaneous receipts	0.80	1.18	4. Research Schemes	9.30	10.59
5. Suspense Receipts	0.07	0.17	5. Seed Multiplication and Distribution Schemes	0.40	(—)0.27*
6. P. L. 480 Grants	..	0.27	6. Technological Research	6.45	7.30
			7. Marketing Schemes	0.01	..
	30.66	26.11		23.55	23.86

*During the year, the Committee recovered a net amount of Rs. 26,734/- from the agencies running the Schemes. This amount has been taken in reduction of the expenditure.

Sd. K. R. NAIR,
Accountant General.
[No. 1-55/63-Com.III]

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 3189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Provident Fund Rules, 1961, the same having been previously published, as required by Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1964.

2. In the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Provident Fund Rules, 1961—

(i) in sub-rule (2) of rule 8, for the words “from the second year of his service” the words “from the date on which he subscribes to the Fund” shall be substituted;

(ii) rule 13 shall be omitted;

(iii) after rule 14 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“15. Where any subscriber was financing, immediately before the 12th March, 1962, any insurance policy from the amount standing to his credit in the Fund in respect of his own subscription and interest thereon, the Committee may sanction withdrawals to such subscriber from such amount to finance such insurance policy.”

(iv) after rule 16, the following rules shall be inserted namely :—

“16-A. Subject to the provisions of this rule and rule 16B, withdrawals by a subscriber may be sanctioned by the authorities competent to sanction an advance for special reasons, at any time after the completion of 20 years of service (including broken period of service, if any), of a subscriber or within ten years before the date of his retirement on superannuation, whichever is earlier from the amount standing to his credit in the Fund for one or more of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) meeting the cost of higher education, including where necessary, the travelling expenses, of any child of the subscriber—

(i) for education outside India for academic technical, professional or vocational course beyond the High School stage, or

(ii) for any medical, engineering or other technical or specialised course in India beyond the High School stage provided that the course of study is for not less than three years;

(b) meeting the expenditure in connection with the marriage of the subscriber's sons or daughters and if he has no daughter, of any other female relation dependent on him;

(c) meeting the expenses in connection with the illness including, where necessary, the travelling expenses of the subscriber or any person actually dependent on him;

(d) building or acquiring a suitable house for his residence, including the cost of the site, or repaying any outstanding amount on account of loan expressly taken for this purpose before the date of receipt of the application for withdrawal but not earlier than twelve months of that date, or reconstructing, or making additions or alterations to, a house already owned or acquired by a subscriber;

(e) purchasing a house-site or repaying any outstanding amount on account of any loan expressly taken for this purpose before the date of receipt of the application for the withdrawal but not earlier than twelve months of that date;

(f) constructing a house on a site purchased with the sum withdrawn under clause (c);

Provided that a subscriber who has availed himself of an advance under the scheme of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, for the grant of advances for house building purposes, as applied to the employees of the Committee, *mutatis mutandis*,

or has been allowed any assistance in this regard from any other source, including Government source, shall not be eligible for the grant of withdrawal under clause (d) or clause (e) or clause (f) except for the purpose of payment of any loan taken under the aforesaid scheme.

16-B. (1) Any sum withdrawn by a subscriber at any one time for one or more of the purposes specified in rule 16-A from the amount of his subscription and interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund shall not ordinarily exceed one half of such amount or six months pay, whichever is less. Provided that the sanctioning authority may sanction the withdrawal of an amount in excess of the limit aforesaid upto three fourths of the balance at his credit in the Fund having due regard to (i) the object for which the withdrawal is being made (ii) the status of the subscriber and (iii) the amount to his credit in the Fund.

(2) A subscriber who has been permitted to withdraw money from the Fund under rule 16-A shall satisfy the sanctioning authority within such period as may be specified by that authority that the money has been utilised for the purpose for which it was withdrawn, and if he fails to do so, the whole of the sum so withdrawn, or so much thereof as has not been applied for the purpose for which it was withdrawn shall forthwith be repaid in one lump-sum, together with the interest thereon calculated under rule 12, by the subscriber to the Fund, and in default of such payment, it shall be ordered by the sanctioning authority to be recovered from his emoluments either in a lump-sum or in such number of monthly instalments, as may be determined by the Committee.

(3) Nothing in sub-rule (2) shall be deemed to require a subscriber whose deposits in the Fund carry no interest, to pay any interest on any sum repayable by him under that sub-rule.

16-C. A subscriber who has already drawn or may draw an advance under rule 14 for any of the purposes specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 16-A may convert at his discretion, by a written request addressed to the Secretary, the balance outstanding against it into a final withdrawal on his satisfying the conditions laid down in rules 16-A and 16-B".

(v) in clause (c) of rule 20 for the words "Lapse and Forfeiture Account" the words "funds of the Committee" shall be substituted;

(vi) after sub-rule (4) of rule 22 the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"(5) Any profit arising on any of the said investments shall be divided amongst the members of the Fund each year in such proportion as the Committee may decide, after meeting any loss or depreciation of or in the investments of the Fund".

(vii) sub-rule (3) of rule 25 shall be omitted;

(viii) after rule 25, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"26. **Power to relax.**—Where the Central Government is satisfied that the operation of any of these rules causes or is likely to cause undue hardship to a subscriber, it may after recording the reasons for so doing and notwithstanding any thing contained in these rules, deal with the case of such subscriber in such manner as may appear to it to be just and equitable.

27. **Special provisions with respect to amounts standing to the credit of the 'lapse and forfeiture account'.**—Notwithstanding the omission of rule 13 by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1964, any amount standing to the credit of the 'Lapse and forfeiture account' referred to in that rule, and left unutilised immediately before the commencement of the said rules, shall continue to be utilised for the purposes mentioned in that rule as it stood before such commencement."

S.O. 3190.—The Government of Orissa having re-nominated Shri Bimal Krushna Misra, Markandeswar Sahl, Puri as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944), it is hereby notified that Shri Misra aforesaid shall be member of the said Committee for the period ending 31st March, 1957.

[No. 11(4)/63-COM.I.(i).]

S.O. 3191.—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay having nominated Dr. N. C. B. Nath of Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay *vice* Shri R. K. Lal as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Clause (c) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944) it is hereby notified that Dr. N. C. B. Nath shall be member of the said Committee for the period ending 31st March, 1965.

[No. 11(4)/63-COM.I.(ii).]

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 3192.—The Government of Madhya Pradesh having nominated Shri M. C. Bondriya, Chief Editor, "Krishak Jagat" as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee to represent the oilseeds growers of the State under Section 4(f) of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government hereby notifies that the said Shri Bondriya shall be a member of the Committee for the period ending 31st March, 1967.

[No. 8-5/64-Com. III.]

N. K. DUTTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 25th August 1964

S.O. 3193.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Indore City, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 17th August 1964.

BEFORE SHRI M. A. RAZZAQUE, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADHYA
PRADESH, INDORE

Reference No. 1/I.T./1963 (Central)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, Lakheri Cement Kamgar Sangh, Lakheri.—Party
No. 1

AND

The Manager, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri.—Party No. 2.

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 re: free transport to the quarry workers working in the General Shift of the Party No. 2.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Harisingh, Secretary & Shri Kiyawat, Junior of Shri J. D. Patel,
Advocate for Party No. 1.

Shri I. M. Nanavati, Advocate for Party No. 2.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Employment has, under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called the Act), referred the industrial dispute existing between the Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri (Party No. 2) and their Workmen as represented by the Lakheri Cement Kamgar Sangh, Lakheri (Party No. 1) (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company' and the 'Union' respectively) for adjudication to this Tribunal constituted under Section 7-A of the Act. The question is whether the Company is justified in disallowing free

transport by the Company to the quarry workers working in the General Shift when free transport is being provided to the quarry workers, who work in other shifts. The dispute in question seems to have arisen because of the Company's action in shifting their quarry-time-office to a new building known as Quarry Administrative Building, which is 3.18 miles away from existing Quarry-time-office, *vide* Annexure 'A'.

2. A reference to the plan (Annexure 'A') filed by the Company read with the evidence on record would reveal that workmen of the quarry stay either in the Lakheri village or in the Company's Works colony in Garampura, Naya-pura and Ishwarnagr. The evidence of Shri Bhaskar Pandurang Gothaskar, Administrative Officer of the Company (D.W.1) will show that the workers live within a radius of one mile from the Factory-time-office shown in the plan (Annexure 'A'). In the plan, distances of various points have been given. The distance from the Factory-time-office to the Quarry-Administrative-building, which would be referred to as 'New-time-office' hereafter, is 4.23 miles *via* the Khatgar Road, which is the main public highway. The distance between the Factory-time-office and the Quarry-time-office, which would be referred to as the 'old-time-office' hereafter, is 2.7 miles *via* Lakheri village and the distance between the old-time-office and the New-time-office building is 3.18 miles. Also the distance from the Factory-time-office to the New-time-office *via* Lakheri village is 5.25 miles. At present the actual quarry operations are going on near the point called the 'Wobbler' shown in the same plan. This point is situated between the Old-time-office and the New-time-office and is at a distance of about half a mile from the New-time-office towards the Old-time-office. The distance of the Wobbler point *i.e.* the point where the actual quarry operations are going on would be as under *via* Lakheri village:—

Distance from Factory-time-office to Vijay Gate	1.17 Miles.
Distance from Vijay Gate to Old-time-office	.90 Mile.
Distance from Old-time-office to the Wobbler point	2.68 (3.18—50)

Total distances: 4.75 Miles.

Similarly the distance from Factory-time-office to the new-time-office <i>via</i> Khatgar Road	4.23 Miles.
The distance from New-time-office to the Wobbler point	.50 Mile

Total distances: 4.73 Miles.

Thus, the distance of the Wobbler point from the Factory-time-office either *via* Lakheri village or *via* the Khatgar Road is almost equal.

3. The Old-time-office had shifted to the new building with effect from 23rd March, 1962 and since then the shift workers working in 'A', 'B' and 'C' shifts are transported in the Company's bus to the New-time-office free of charge *via* Khatgar Road while the workers, who work in the general shift are not given the bus facility but they are given cycle allowance at the rate of Rs. 0.20 nP. per day *i.e.*, Rs. 5.20 nP. for a month of 26 working days and also granted interest free loan by the Company for purchasing cycles. A majority of these workers working in the general shift go on cycles *via* the Khatgar Road to the New-time-office. Before 23rd March, 1962 neither the shift workers nor those who were working in the general shift were enjoying this facility and they were attending the Wobbler point (actual quarry operation) *via* Lakheri village either on foot or on their own cycles.

4. The workers have to attend the quarry-time-office whether old or new, in time, get their cards punched there and then they are to proceed from there to the place where the actual quarry operations are going on.

5. In this quarry there are three shifts, 'A', 'B' and 'C'. The working hours of 'A' shift are from 12 midnight to 8 A.M.; those of 'B' shift are from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. and those of 'C' shift are from 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night—*i.e.* each shift works for 8 hours. The workers of these shifts are having weekly rotation *i.e.* after a week workers in 'A' shift have to work in 'B' shift and those in 'B' shift have to work in 'C' shift and those in 'C' shift have to work in 'A' shift. It would thus be clear that workers in 'A' and 'C' shifts have to join the work or are relieved at mid-night

for three weeks in a month while 'B' shift workers have to face this position for two weeks in a month. The total number of these rotational workers is in the neighbourhood of 115 and the Company has a bus of the capacity of 39 passengers only.

6. Besides these three shifts there is a general shift in which general duty workers do their work. Previously their hours of work were from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. with recess-interval of one and a half hours, but since the time the Old-time-office is shifted to the new building, their working hours are from 7.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with recess-interval of one hour. They have not to rotate. It is also clear that their duty hours fall during the course of the day only. The number of general duty workers is 71. It was admitted before me that out of these 71, 13 workers have been transferred to factory work leaving a balance of 58 workers. In addition, there are garage workmen whose number is 37. Thus the question is whether the bus facility should be provided to $37 + 58 = 95$ workers.

7. This is not the first time that the old time quarry office had been shifted. Having regard to the function of the quarry-time-office it is generally as nearer as possible to the place of quarrying operation. The Company has been operating this quarry for the last several years and each year the quarry operations advance ahead by a few hundred yards. In course of time the place of quarry operation becomes situated at a far off distance from the quarry-time-office and this necessitates the shifting of the quarry-time-office to a place nearer to the quarry operations. This has happened in the past and on various occasions the time office had to be shifted from place to place. In the same process the old-quarry-time-office from its present place had to be shifted to the new building called 'Quarry Administrative building' from where the Wobbler point i.e. the quarrying operations, is only about half a mile away while it is at a distance of 2.58 miles from the old-time-office.

8. In this state of affairs the Union has been agitating for transport facility by bus for the last so many years. The evidence of Shri Gothaskar (D.W.1) establishes that for the first time in 1957 the Union representatives made a request to the Company for transporting 'A' and 'C' shift workers by bus, who have to report for duty and return from duty at mid-night. Later the Union followed up the said matter in respect of 'A' and 'C' shift workers by its letter dated 21st May 1958 (Ex. D/1) to the Management who gave the reply dated 29th May 1958 (Ex. D/2). It appears that the Management, considering the justice of the demands of the Union in respect of providing bus facility to 'A' and 'C' shift workers, who have to join the duty and return therefrom at the odd hour of mid-night, decided to purchase the bus and it is common ground that the bus arrived at Lakheri on 26th March 1961. Though the bus arrived at Lakheri on 26th March 1961, it was not put into operation, as thereafter upto September 1961 discussions continued between the Union and the Company as the Union wanted that bus facility should be provided not only for 'A' and 'C' shift workers but for all the workers. On account of this hitch the quarry-time-office could not be shifted to the new building during this period.

9. Finally, the Management by a notice dated 28th February 1962 (Ex. D/7), intimated to the Union that the quarry-time-office will be shifted to new-building from 7th March 1962 and asked the Union to direct the employees to report for duty at the new-time-office from that date and punch their cards there. The Management also informed by the said notice that the employees will be paid cycle maintenance allowance at the rate of Re. 0.20 nP. per day on the basis of actual attendance with effect from 7th March, 1962. The Management further addressed another letter to the Union dated 2nd March 1962 (Ex. D/8) stating that interest free loans for purchase of cycles would be granted to those quarry workers who did not own cycles and the loan will be recoverable over a period of 2 years in 24 monthly instalments. These proposals did not find favour with the Union representatives with the result that most of the employees did not report for duty at the New-time-office. On 8th March 1962 (Ex. D/8) another notice was put up by the Management advising the workers to report for duty at the New-time-office. This also did not succeed.

10. At about the same time, a bonus case between the parties was to come up for hearing in the second week of March 1962 before the National Tribunal in Bombay and for that purpose some of the representatives of the Union had to go to Bombay. The Head-office of the Company is also situated in Bombay and this occasion was considered to be an appropriate occasion to solve the bus facility dispute also. So the representatives of the Union and those of the employer met in Bombay in the second week of March 1962 and discussed the matter in question for about three days.

11. All these facts mentioned in the above mentioned paragraphs are either admitted or not disputed or otherwise established by the evidence on record.

12. Now there is difference between the version of the Company and the Union as regards the result of this discussion. According to the Company, a completed agreement or settlement was reached between the parties as per draft agreement Ex. D/3, which, *inter alia*, provided (i) that the workers of the quarry, who are in the shifts and who rotate in shifts (i.e. 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers) will be provided by the Company free of charge, with bus transport for reporting at the New-quarry-office for duty and coming back after the duty hours; (ii) that such of the quarry workers, who are in General Duty hours or other shift workers whose shift do not change will not be allowed to make use of the Company's bus and they will be given Rs. 0.20 nP. per day as cycle maintenance allowance for their actual attendance and (iii) these workers will be given at their request, interest free loans not exceeding Rs. 200 for purchasing cycles and the loans will be recoverable in 24 equal monthly instalments from their wages. According to the Union, there was no such completed agreement or settlement. They say that it was agreed that the matter would be finally discussed and decided at Lakheri and a representative from the Head Office would be visiting Lakheri for this purpose.

13. After these representatives returned from Bombay the Management forthwith put up the notice dated 20th March 1962 (Ex. D/4) on the Board. A copy of this notice alongwith the alleged agreement (Ex. D/3) was sent to the Union asking the employees to report for duty at the New-time-office from 23rd March 1962. The Union sent its reply dated 27th March 1962 (Ex. D/5). In this reply the Union denied that any completed agreement or settlement was reached. They stated, "In this connection at the outset we would like to inform you that when our representatives discussed this matter at the Head Office at Bombay there were only certain exploratory discussions—proposals and counter-proposals—and an understanding, if we may say so, was subject to the final approval of the Working Committee. On their arrival here the matter was put up before the Delegates and the arrangements visualised in the scheme did not entirely find favour with them. To this letter we want to make it very clear to you that we were honestly trying to reach an agreed solution of this problem and in good faith if we have given certain suggestions this should not be termed as an agreement." However, the workers in 'A', 'B' and 'C' shifts, who were given bus facility started reporting at the New-time-office while majority of the General-duty workers including the Garage workmen declined to do so though almost all of them received the interest free loan.

14. Then again correspondence issued between the Union and the Company in respect of providing bus facility to the general shift workers, etc. It is also on record that fresh elections of the Union were to be held in April 1962. As the matter was not amicably settled, the Union moved the Conciliation Officer. The Union filed the statement of this case on 30th July 1962 (Annexure 'N') before the Conciliation Officer wherein they referred to the alleged agreement or settlement. In this connection, they stated that "This matter was discussed at the Head Office and after various proposals and counter-proposals an understanding, if that may be called so, was reached subject to the final approval by our Executive Committee The elections of the Union were due in April and the workers were guided or rather misguided by rival groups and the situation was such that it was not possible to take an unanimous decision at such a short notice. The representatives of the Kamgar Sangh called on the Manager on 23rd March, 1962 as far as General Duty workers were concerned. On his assurance that some concrete proposals should come in writing from the Union which would be sympathetically considered by the management, the Sangh in order to maintain discipline and not to disturb the peace of the industry advised the workers to report to the New-time-office with the assurance to them that every possible step would be taken to redress their grievance. As the Management is not prepared to consider providing transport facility to General-duty workers, we have been forced to bring this matter before you for conciliation." The conciliation failed and therefore, the report as required under Section 12(4) of the Act was submitted to Government on 2nd November 1962. The Government, by their Notification dated 6th February 1963 referred this matter for adjudication to this Tribunal. This is how the dispute has come before this Tribunal for arbitration.

15. The case of the Union is that, as bus facility has been provided to the shift workers 'A', 'B' and 'C', the same facility should be accorded to the General-duty workers also and they should not be discriminated against as the fatigue involved is the same in both the cases. The General-duty workers attending New-time-office are exposed throughout the year to sun, rains and shivering cold and the Lakheri Road on which they have to cycle is not a metalled road and is interspersed by

certain Nalas and so in rainy season the road becomes very rough and these workers find it difficult to use it. As regards the alleged agreement in Bombay, the case of the Union has already been cited above. They accordingly alleged that the Company is not justified in refusing bus facility to the General-duty workers and they pray that these workers too should be provided with bus facility as in the case of 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers.

16. On behalf of the Company, it is alleged that there was a completed agreement or settlement between the parties in Bombay and therefore, in view of that the General-duty workers are not entitled to bus facility. Even otherwise they denied the adverse allegations of the Union and alleged that the case of 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers is entirely different from that of the General-duty workers and therefore, the latter are not entitled to bus facility.

17. On these pleadings of the parties, the following issues were framed for determination and my findings thereon are as under:—

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Findings</i>
1. Whether the notice dated 20th March 1962 regarding new Quarry Time Office issued by the Lakheri Cement Works was in pursuance of the agreement between the Union's and the Company's representatives at Bombay during the second week of March, 1962, as alleged by the Second-party.	The agreement was reached between the parties, but that was subject to the approval by the Working Committee of the Union.
2. Whether the disallowing of free transport by the Management of the Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri to the Quarry Workers working in the General Shift is justified when free transport is being provided to the quarry workers who work in other shifts. If not, to what relief they are entitled?	Yes;
18. Issue No. 1.—It is common ground that discussions relating to providing bus facilities to the workers of the Lakheri Cement Works took place between the representatives of the Union and the Company at Bombay in the second week of March 1962, Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma, (P.W. 1) the then General Secretary of the Union and Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) have admitted that in that discussion the Union was represented by Shri Lakhanlal, the then President of the Union, Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1), the then General Secretary of the Union and Shri Brij Mohan Sharma, the then Joint Secretary of the Union while the company was represented by Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1), the Administrative Officer of the Cement Company, Lakheri, Shri Uttamsingh, the Executive Head of the Personal Department and Shri G. L. Goyal, Officer from the Head Office in-charge of Lakheri matters. Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1) and Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) both admit that the discussions lasted for three days. As regards the outcome of the discussions, the parties do not agree. According to the Company, there was a completed agreement or settlement as evidenced by Ex. D/3, dated 20th March 1962 while according to the Union, the discussions were merely exploratory in which proposals and counter-proposals were made, but there was no final agreement or settlement. The case of the Union is that the final agreement was to be reached after further discussions at Lakheri between the parties. The question is which of the two versions is true.	
19. Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) says that during the course of these discussions lasting for about three days an agreement was reached between the parties and the terms thereof were reduced to writing in the shape of agreement Ex. D/3. He also says that the draft notice as well as the terms of the agreement were shown to the representatives of the Sangh at Bombay and they approved of them. He stated that with that draft notice he returned to Lakheri on 18th March 1962 and then on 20th March 1962 a notice was put up on the board along with the copy of the agreement Ex-D/3 requesting the workers to attend the New-time-office in pursuance of the terms of the said agreement with effect from 23rd March 1962. The said agreement Ex. D/3 does not bear the signatures of the representatives of the Union. He, however, admitted in cross-examination that when the representatives	

were asked to sign the said agreement they were not willing to sign it at all. To a question of his Counsel in re-examination as to why the representatives of the Union refused to sign the agreement, he replied that the representatives said that there was no need to enter into a legal settlement and the Company should have faith on the Union's representatives and it was their responsibility to carry out the terms and conditions agreed to by them. In further cross-examination by the Union's Counsel as to why a formal letter from the representatives of the Union regarding the terms said to have been agreed between the parties was not taken, he replied that such letter was not necessary as the representatives of the Union gave their word before the executive head of the Personal Department to the effect that they would abide by these terms and conditions agreed upon.

20. As against this both Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1) the then General Secretary and Shri Brij Mohan Sharma (P.W. 5) the then Joint Secretary and now the General Secretary of the Union deposed that no final agreement or settlement was reached between the parties at Bombay. They also deposed that the matter was to be finally settled after further discussion at Lakheri between the parties. Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1) was confronted with the draft agreement (Ex. D/3) and he admitted that such a draft agreement was prepared at Bombay in the said meeting and was placed before the representatives of the Union. This admission of Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1) coupled with the correspondence that exchanged between the parties after 20th March 1962, a reference to which has already been made above, would indicate that the terms mentioned in the draft agreement (Ex. D/3) were *tentatively* settled between the parties, but they were subject to the approval by the executive committee of the Union.

21. In Para. 13 of this award I have referred to the Union's reply, dated 27th March 1962 (Ex. D/5) in response to the notice dated 20th March 1962 (Ex. D/4) to which the alleged agreement (Ex. D/3) was also attached. In this reply the Union has stated that in the Bombay meeting there were only certain exploratory discussions—proposals and counter-proposals and *an understanding if we may say so*, was subject to the final approval of the working committee; that on their arrival at Lakheri the representatives put up the matter before the delegates and the arrangements visualised in the scheme did not *entirely* find favour with them. Similarly reference may be made to Union's Annexure 'N', dated 30th July 1962 filed by the Union before the Conciliation Officer and referred to in Para. 14 of this award. In regard to the alleged agreement or settlement the said statement reveals that the matter was discussed at the Head-office and after various proposals and counter-proposals an understanding, if that may be called so, was reached subject to the final approval by our executive committee. The statement further reveals that as the elections of the Union were due in April, the workers were misguided by rival groups with the result that no unanimous decision could be reached in the matter. Reading these statements between the lines one would come to a reasonable conclusion that what is termed an understanding by the Union was in fact a *tentative* agreement reached between the parties in Bombay and that tentative agreement was Ex. D/3, the terms thereof were tentatively agreed to by the representatives of the Union. This tentative agreement was to take the final shape provided the terms thereof were agreed to by the executive committee of the Union. In other words, the agreement as evidenced by (Ex. D/3) was not a completed or final agreement or settlement, but it was subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Union. It appears that the executive committee approved of the terms of the said agreement which related to the 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers, who were to enjoy free bus facilities for their transport, but the terms relating to the General shift workers and others, who were not to enjoy the similar bus facilities but were to be paid cycle allowance and interest free loans for purchasing cycles were not agreed to by the executive committee and that is why it was stated in Ex. D/5 that the arrangements visualised in the scheme did not *entirely* find favour with them.

22. As already stated, the general elections were to take place in April 1962 and as candidly admitted in the statement Annexure 'N' before the Conciliation Officer group rivalries came to the fore and sabotaged what was tentatively agreed to by the then Union representatives in Bombay in regard to the General shift workers and others as is evident therefrom that the "workers were misguided by rival groups and so unanimous decision could not be taken."

23. All these facts taken collectively go to establish that in the Bombay meeting between the representatives of the Union and the Company the terms as embodied in Ex. D/3 were tentatively agreed upon between the parties, but they were subject

to the approval of the working committee of the Union and the working committee approved of the terms relating to 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers and not those relating to the General shift and other workers. This also explains why the representatives of the Union did not sign the document (Ex. D/3) or gave any letter of approval of the said agreement to the Company. The explanation given by Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) in this behalf does not appear to be correct. It, therefore, follows that there was no completed agreement or settlement between the parties in the Bombay meeting as alleged by the Company. I, therefore, hold that though an agreement was reached between the parties at Bombay, it was only a tentative agreement as it was subject to the approval by the working committee of the Union and I decide this issue accordingly.

24. *Issue No. 2.*—The question is whether the Company is justified in disallowing bus transport facilities to the General shift workers when such free transport has been provided to the Quarry workers, who are working in other shifts. The suggestion is that in the matter of free bus transport the General shift workers have been discriminated *vis-a-vis* the 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers. According to the Union introduction of such a discrimination is not justified having regard to the fatigue etc. involved in both the cases while according to the Company if this is a discrimination the same is justified because of the nature of working hours of the workers and other circumstances.

25. The most distinguishing features are the working hours of the 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers on the one hand and those of the General shift workers on the other. I have already referred to these hours of work in this award. It is also common ground that 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers are having weekly rotation. As already stated in Para. 5 of this award that the workers in 'A', and 'C' shift have to join the work or are relieved at mid-night for three weeks in a month while 'B' shift workers have to face this position for two weeks in a month. As against these, the General shift workers have to attend to their work only during the day from 7-30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with recess-interval of one hour and they have not to rotate. So the workers in 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift have to attend to their duties from their houses at an odd hour of the night; when they are relieved from work at mid-night they have to return to their houses at that unearthly hour and this process continues for three weeks in case of 'A' and 'C' shift workers while for two weeks in case of the workers in 'B' shift. The distance which these workers have to cover at that unearthly hour of the night is about 5 miles. Undoubtedly, in such circumstances they are exposed to various dangers and risks while either attending duty or returning from there at mid-night. Having regard to this special feature of the case of 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers, the Company has provided free transport facility by their bus to transport them to the Quarrying place and their quarters. Here it may be recalled that in 1957-58 the union had demanded free bus facility for transporting only 'A' and 'C' shift workers and not 'B' shift and general shift workers. This is explicable on the hypothesis that the Union also recognised the special feature of the case as mentioned above.

26. Such is not the case of the General shift workers. They have to work only during the day and have not to rotate. They are not exposed to risks and dangers to their lives while attending their duties or returning to their quarters as the 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers have to. Accordingly the case of the General shift workers does not stand on the same footing as that of the 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers. Therefore, the discrimination, if any, is inherent in the very nature of the hours of work of these two sets of workers. In the circumstances, it must be held that the Company cannot be accused of being guilty of introducing the alleged discrimination.

27. Again as stated by Shri Gothaskar (D.W.1) if free bus facility is allowed to the General shift workers, then the bus shall have to make atleast 12 extra trips per day i.e. six extra return trips. Having regard to the distance it may safely be stated that one return trip would require about 45 minutes. The first batch shall have to start at about 5-35 A.M. from their houses and the last trip for bringing the last batch from the place of quarrying would be at about 6-30 P.M. The first batch, which would have to start from their houses at about 5-35 A.M. shall have to wake up about an hour before that i.e. at about 4-35 A.M. to enable them to catch the bus at about 5-35 A.M. This aspect of the case besides causing great inconvenience to a part of the General shift workers, would also adversely affect their health. In addition it is bound to shorten the life of the bus. It is on record that a worker requires 45 minutes on a cycle to attend the New-time-office *via* Khatgar Road. In order to present himself at 7-30 A.M. at the New-time-office, he shall have to start from his house at about 6-45 A.M. and thus the inconvenience and discomfort stated above is easily avoided. This aspect of the case also justifies the Company's action in dis-allowing bus facility to the General shift workers.

28. Further as already shown in Para 2 of this award, the distance of the 'Wobbler' point (i.e. the place where the quarry operations were going on) from the Factory-time-office either *via* Lakheri Village or the Khatgar Road is almost equal i.e. about 4.75 miles. Previous to the shifting of the Old-time-office to the New-time-office none of these workers were getting any conveyance facilities or allowance but now as already stated, 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers are enjoying free bus facility while the General shift workers and others are receiving cycle allowance at the rate of 20 nP. per day (Rs. 5.20 nP. per month of 26 days) and they have also received interest free loans for purchasing cycles. Free bus facility has not been allowed to the General shift workers for the reasons already stated and the Company is justified in that. It is true that formally these workers were walking a distance of about 2 miles (from the Old-time-office to the place where the quarry operations were going on) during working hours i.e. during company's time, but now they are doing this during their own time and for this they have been sufficiently compensated because they are given cycle allowance and interest free loans for purchasing cycles.

29. Shri Sheikh Haji (P.W. 2), Shri Daya Krishna (P.W.4) who work in the garage and Shri Abdul Gani (P.W. 3), who works in Mines stated that the Khatgar Road is a 'Kachha' road of mud and stones and in rainy season it becomes unusable by cycles and that in covering the entire distance of about 4.75 miles the General duty workers and the Garage workers are exposed throughout the way to sun, rains or shivering cold throughout the year. They also say that considerable fatigue is involved in covering this distance on cycles. Their evidence also show that the Khatgar road is interspersed by two or three 'Nalas' and one of them says that there was an incident when a cyclist employee had fallen into a Nala. They say that free bus facility for the transport of General duty workers and Garage workers be allowed as in the case of 'A', 'B' and 'C' shift workers.

30. As regards the Khatgar Road, Shri Gothaskar (D.W.1) has deposed that it is an all weather metalled road which is also supported by Shri Sheikh Haji (P.W. 2), who has deposed that on this road public buses, private buses and motor cars ply throughout the whole year. It is also clear from Shri Gothaskar's evidence that though three Nalas intervene the Khatgar Road, but at the site of those Nalas culverts have been constructed, a fact which is also admitted by Shri Abdul Gani (P.W.3). Further Shri Gothaskar has stated that the average rain-fall in this area is 15" to 20" and that the Khatgar Road is usable for cycles even during monsoons. He has also deposed that during the last two or three years no report of any worker fallen down in the Nala while attending duty on a cycle was received by the Company. I believe Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) as his testimony on this point is substantially supported by the Union's own witnesses and hold that the Khatgar Road is not so bad as the Union has tried to show. It is an all weather metalled road and is also usable by cycles in rainy season as the average rain-fall is scanty.

31. Exposure of employees to sun, cold or rains is a normal feature of almost such industries. The Lakheri Cement Works cannot be an exception. The same thing is true regarding fatigue. In short in the circumstances of this case, these grounds alleged do not justify that these workers be provided with free bus facilities.

32. In Reference No. 2 of 1960 in the matter of the dispute between the *Reserve Bank of India and its workmen* published in the Gazette of India dated 29th September, 1962, the Hon'ble Shri Justice Kantilal T. Desai, Presiding Officer of the National Industrial Tribunal Bank Disputes Bombay, (once Chief Justice of the High Court of Gujarat), has held at Pages 2128-29 as under:—

"In my view, no case is made out for the grant of a conveyance allowance. In theory, the remuneration otherwise given is intended to cover any amount that may have to be expended by the employee for going from the place of his residence to the place of work and the return thereby. The demand of the Union in this connection is rejected."

Similar view was taken in *Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay Versus Workmen employed under it*, 1951 I.C.R. 494 at Page 529 where the Tribunal has held, "It is not possible to justify the demand of the employees for a conveyance allowance or even for free transport facility, as the salary or the wages they receive do take into account the circumstances that they will have to attend at Sewri." If the view taken in these two authorities is correct then in the instant case the General duty workers would not be entitled either to any conveyance allowance or free transport. But as far as the present case is concerned this point becomes unimportant as the Company has been paying cycle allowance at the rate of 20 nP.

per day and has further granted interest free loans to them for purchasing cycles. In view of what has already been stated, the demand of the General duty workers for free bus facility cannot be justified.

33. There is another aspect of the matter. It has been admitted by Shri Shiv Dutta Sharma (P.W. 1), the then General Secretary of the Union and other witnesses of the Union and also deposed by Shri Gothaskar (D.W. 1) that after the notice dated 20-3-1962 almost all the General duty workers and the Garage workers have received interest free loans for purchasing cycles. Their evidence also shows that such of the workers who are attending the New-time-office have been getting cycle allowance at the rate of 20 nP. In spite of this some of the workers have refused to report at the New-time-office. It is thus clear that the tentative agreement which was reached between the parties in Bombay in the second week of March 1962 has been fully implemented by the Management and further it has been acted upon to a large extent by the General duty workers and the workers of the Garage. It is thus strange that though these workers have reaped the benefit under the tentative agreement, some of them have declined to report for duty at the New-time-office and stranger than this is that the Union has been advocating the cause of such workers. It appears to me that the impending elections of the Union in April 1962 in which rival groups came to the fore and mis-guided the workers brought about the sabotage of the said agreement as far as the General duty workers were concerned. It also appears to me that had there been no impending elections the then executive of the Union would have approved of the tentative terms of Ex. D/3 in entirety. In the circumstances it would not be reasonable for the Tribunal to support the demand in question.

34. For all these reasons, I hold that the Company was justified in disallowing free transport bus facility to the General duty workers and I decide this issue in the affirmative.

35. In the result the demand is rejected. In the circumstances of the case, parties shall bear their own costs as incurred. An award is passed accordingly.

(Sd.)

M. A. RAZZAQUE,
Industrial Tribunal, Madhya Pradesh.
10-8-1964.

By order,

(Sd.)

H. S. SAXENA,
Registrar.

Indore, dated the 10th August 1964.

[No. 22/35/62-L.R.II.]

S.O.3194.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta. In the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Banalee Colliery, P.O. J. K. Nagar, Distt. Burdwan which was received by the Central Government on the 20th August 1964.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 30 OF 1964

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Banalee Colliery

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of workmen—Shri Keshab Banerjee, Genl. Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Union.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by their order No. 6/28/64-LRII dated 11th May 1964, have referred the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Banalee Colliery and their workmen, in respect of the question whether the management was justified in stopping Shri Rupoo Rajbhar, Loader, from work with effect from 4th February 1964 and if not, to what relief he was entitled, for adjudication to this Tribunal.

2. When the matter came up for hearing before me today, the parties stated that they had compromised the matter and produced a memorandum of settlement, copy appended herewith.

3. The dispute relates to the alleged stopping from work of one loader named Rupoo Rajbhar. The workmen alleged that this workman had been illegally stopped from work while the employers alleged that he had voluntarily left the work. By the settlement, it is agreed that this workman would join his duties latest by the end of August 1964 and that the period from 4th February 1964 till the resumption of duty would be treated as leave without pay for continuity of service only. The management have also agreed to make an ex-gratia payment of Rs 30/-. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. I therefore accept it and pass an award in terms thereof.

Sd/- L. P. DAVE,

Dated the 17th August 1964

Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: CALCUTTA
AT DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 30 OF 1964

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Benalee Colliery, Nandy--P.O., (Burdwan)

AND

Their workmen, represented by Colliery Mazdoor Union.

The parties above-named beg to state that without prejudice to their respective contentions, the above reference has been amicably settled on the following terms:

- (1) that Shri Rupoo Rajbhar, Loader will join his duties as a loader in Benalee Colliery latest by the end of August 1964.
- (2) that the period from 4th February 1964 till the date of resumption of duties will be treated as leave without pay for continuity of service only.
- (3) that the management will pay Rs. 30/- (Rupees thirty only) as an ex-gratia payment.

It is therefore humbly prayed that the above reference may kindly be disposed of and an Award passed in terms of the above settlement;

And for this, your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

For workmen
KESHAB BANERJEE,
General Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor Union.

For Employer
A. B. MOITRA,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Benalee Colliery.
S. S. MUKHERJEE,
Advocate.

[No. 6/28/64-LRII.]

S.O. 3195.—Whereas the Central Government being satisfied that the public interest so required had declared by a notification made in pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), (being the notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 804, dated the 25th February, 1964), service in hospitals and dispensaries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 7th March, 1964;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest required the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said service to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 7th September, 1964.

[File No. 1/56/64-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3196.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th August 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

REFERENCE No. 2 of 1964.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Brig. K. Bag Singh, Chief Personnel Officer.

For the Workmen: Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

State: BIHAR.

Industry: COAL.

Camp: Patna, dated the 6th August, 1964

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/48/63-LRII, dated 27th December, 1963, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, referred under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs. Lodna Colliery Co., (1920) Ltd., and their workmen in respect of the matter specified below:

"1. Whether the action of the management of Bagdigi Colliery in dismissing the workman Shri Chaturbhuj Tewari with effect from the 27th June, 1963, was justified?

2. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

-2. Today on 6th August, 1964 during my tour at Patna Sri Bag Singh, Chief Personnel Officer, representing the company and Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari, Secretary,

Khan Mazdoor Congress and the workman concerned in the reference appeared with a joint petition of compromise stating therein the terms of settlement and both prayed that an award in terms thereof be passed.

3. According to the terms of agreement the workman concerned has been taken back in service and he is to report for duty within two days from the recording of the compromise and the period from the date of suspension on 27th May, 1963 and the subsequent dismissal from 27th June, 1963 till the date the workman concerned joins his duties will be treated as if he was on leave without wages for the purpose of continuity of service only.

4. I have read the terms of the compromise of the parties and find that they are fair and reasonable and in the interest of both parties and therefore I accept the same and record the compromise.

5. I have informed both the parties that I am accepting the compromise and recording it as the workman concerned is to report for duty within two days from the recording of this compromise.

6. The reference is accordingly disposed of in terms of the compromise dated 6th August, 1964 which is marked Annexure 'A' and an award in terms of it is passed and the said compromise is made a part of it and the dismissal of the workman is set aside and he is put back in service as agreed to between the parties in terms of the compromise.

7. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding Officer,

Camp: Patna,
Dated the 6th August, 1964.

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
ANNEXURE 'A'

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD**

REFERENCE NO. 2 OF 1964

Employers in relation to Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. Lodna Colliery Company
(1920) Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

That without prejudice to the contentions of the Parties, the above Reference has been amicably settled between the Parties on the following terms.

(1) That Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari, the Workman concerned in the Present Reference, will be taken back in service.

(2) That Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari will report for duties within 2 days from the recording of this Compromise.

(3) That the period from the date of suspension, i.e. from 27th May 1963 and the subsequent dismissal from 27th June 1963 till the date Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari joins his duties, will be treated as if he was on leave without wages for the purpose of continuity of service only.

(4) That the Parties will bear their respective costs of this Reference.

It is therefore humbly prayed that this Compromise may kindly be recorded and an Award passed in terms thereof.

For Workmen

CHATURBHUJ TEWARI,
Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and
Workman concerned in the Reference.

For Employer

Brig. K. BAG SINGH,
Chief Personal Officer,
Lodna Colliery.

(Sd.)

Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
[No. 2/48/63-LRII.]

The 6th August 1964.

S.O. 3197.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Jharia, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th August 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 81 of 1963

PRESENT:

Employers in relation to the Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs. Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited Jharia, District Dhanbad.

versus

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

Brig. K. Bag Singh, Chief Personnel Officer—for the Employers,

Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and workman concerned in person—for the Workmen.

State: BIHAR.

Industry: COAL.

Camp: Patna, dated the 6th August, 1964.

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/50/63-LRII, dated 7th October, 1963, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Bagdigi Colliery of Messrs. Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited in respect of the matters specified below:

"Whether the transfer of Shri Janardan Pandey, Time Keeper, by the management of the Bagdigi Colliery was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. On 6th August, 1964 at Patna during my tour Brig. K. Bag Singh, Chief Personnel Officer of the company, representing the company and Sri Chaturbhuj Tewari, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and Sri Janardhan Pandey, workman concerned in the reference, appeared before me with a joint petition of compromise incorporating therein the terms of their agreement and jointly prayed that an award be made in terms of the said compromise.

3. According to the compromise the order of transfer Sri J. Pandey, the workman concerned has been withdrawn and he is allowed to work at the Bagdigi Colliery in his original post of Time Keeper and he has been asked to join duty within two days from the recording of this compromise petition and the period from the date of transfer till the workman joins the colliery will be treated as if on leave without pay for the continuity of service only.

4. I have read the terms of the compromise and find that they are quite reasonable and fair and in the interest of both the parties and, therefore, I accept the same.

5. I informed the parties that I am recording the compromise as otherwise there will be delay in implementing it and now the workman concerned can join his duty within two days from the date of recording the compromise.

6. The reference is accordingly disposed of in terms of the compromise dated 6th August, 1964 which is marked Annexure 'A' and an award in terms thereof is passed and the said compromise is made a part of this award.

7. This is the award which I make and submit to the Government of India under Section 15 of the Act.

(Sd') RAJ KISHORE PRASAD.

Camp: Patna,
Dated the 6th August, 1964.

Presiding Officer.
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

Annexure 'A'

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 81 OF 1963

AND

In the matter of Notification No. 2/50/63-LR.II, dated 7th October 1963

AND

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to the Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. Lodna Colliery Company
(1920) Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

That without prejudice to the contentions of the Parties the Present Reference has been amicably settled between the Parties on the following terms.

(1) That the management withdraws the order of transfer of Sri Janardan Pandey and he will be allowed to work at the Bagdigi Colliery in his original post of a Time Keeper.

(2) That Sri Janardan Pandey, the workman concerned in the Present Reference will join his duties within 2 days from the recording of this Compromise Petition.

(3) That the period from the date of transfer till Sri Janardan Pandey joins Bagdigi Colliery will be treated as if he was on leave without wages for the continuity of his service only.

(4) That the Parties will bear their respective costs of this proceeding.

It is therefore humbly prayed that this Compromise may kindly be recorded and an Award passed in terms thereof.

For Workmen

CHATURBHUI TEWARI
Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

JANARDAN PANDEY,
Workman concerned in the Reference.

For Employer

Brig. K. BAG SINGH,
Chief Personnel Officer.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. 2/50/63-LR.II.]

S.O. 3198.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 20th August, 1964.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 10 of 1964:

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Patmohna colliery

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf } Shri M. P. Baliase,
of employers } Chief Personnel Officer.On behalf } Shri Keshab Banerjee, General Secretary,
of workmen } Colliery Mazdoor Union.

STATE: West Bengal.

Industry: Coal Mines.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by their order No. 6/8/64- LR II dated 16th March 1964, have referred the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Patmohna Colliery and their workmen regarding the following matters, for adjudication to this Tribunal. The matters referred for adjudication are:

1. Whether the dismissal of Shri K. N. Missir, Plt Munshi, by the management of Patmohna Colliery with effect from the 20th December, 1963 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?
2. Whether Sri Ramakbal, Balling Mazdoor was illegally stopped from work with effect from the 16th December, 1963 and if so, to what relief is he entitled?

2. In response to notices issued by the Tribunal, the workmen filed their written statements. The employers however did not do so and the matter was fixed for hearing on the 24th June; but the employers were informed that if they filed their written statements before the 17th of June, it would be accepted. The employers did file the written statement on the 17th June. When the matter came up for hearing on the 24th June, the employers asked for an adjournment and the matter was adjourned to 28th of July which was subsequently changed to to-day. Meanwhile, the parties settled the matter amicably and sent a memorandum of settlement by post. A copy of the memorandum is appended herewith. The parties also appeared to-day and admitted the compromise.

3. The dispute relates to two workmen, named K. N. Missir and Ramakbal. It was alleged that the former was dismissed while the latter was illegally stopped from work. The management urge that the former was dismissed for proved misconduct and that the latter was not stopped from work but that he voluntarily absented himself. Under the terms of compromise, the employers have agreed to re-instate both the workmen. They have also agreed to pay them 1/3rd of their normal wages for the period of non-employment and to pay them 1/3rd of their other statutory dues. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. I, therefore, accept it.

ORDER

An award is passed in terms of compromise.

Sd/- L. P. DAVE,
Presiding Officer.

Dated, 17th August 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 10 of 1964

PARTIES: Employers in relation to Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur, Dist. Burdwan.

AND

Their workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Union

The employers and the Union jointly beg to submit that the dispute under the above reference has been amicably settled between them on the following terms:—

(1) That Sri K. N. Missir, Pit Munshi will be reinstated by the employer in his former post and service with effect from 10th of August, 1964 in Patmohna Colliery and he will be paid 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment from 20th November 1963 till the resumption of his duties.

(2) Sri Ramakhal, Bailing Mazdoor will be reinstated by the employer in his former post and service in Patmohna Colliery with effect from 10th of August, 1964 and he will be paid 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment from 16th December 1963 till the resumption of his duties.

(3) That both of them will be paid 1/3rd of other statutory dues that would have been payable to them had they been in employment in their former posts, from the dates of their non-employment till the dates of their resumption of duties.

(4) That the payments as mentioned in (1) and (2) would be made to the workmen within fifteen days from the date of this agreement.

(5) That the parties will bear their own cost for the reference.

The parties humbly pray that the Honourable Tribunal be pleased to pass an Award in the above reference on the terms set out above and treating this application as part of the award.

(Sd.)

For the Management.

(Sd.) KESHAB BANERJEE,

For the Workmen.

I admit the compromise

(Sd.) M. P. BALIASE.

Asansol, dated the 7th of August, 1964.

[6/8/64-LR.II.]

S.O. 3199.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Joy Gowala, Pump Khalasi, Patmohna Colliery which was received by the Central Government on the 20th August 1964.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

MISC. APPLICATION No. 6 OF 1964.

(ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE 10 OF 1964)

PARTIES:

1. Shri Joy Gowala,
Pump Khalasi, Patmohna
Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur—*Applicant.*

vs.

The Director, Patmohna
Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur—*Opp. party.*

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of } Shri Keshab Banerjee, Genl. Secretary,
applicant } Colliery Mazdoor Union.

On behalf of } Shri M. P. Baliase,
Opposite Party } Chief Personnel Officer.

State: West Bengal

Industry: Coal Mines.

AWARD

This is an application under section 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act.

2. The application has filed this application alleging that he was unjustifiably and illegally dismissed from service by a letter dt. 20th May 1964 during the pendency of Reference No. 10 of 1964 which arose as a result of an industrial dispute between the Opposite party and their workmen.

3. The Opposite party filed a written statement contending *inter alia* that the applicant was dismissed because of misconduct.

4. The matter was then fixed for hearing. In the meanwhile, the parties entered into a compromise and sent a memorandum of settlement by post. A copy of the memorandum is appended herewith. They have admitted it before me today. Under the compromise, the Opp. party has agreed to re-instate the applicant and to pay him 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment and also 1/3rd of his other statutory dues for this period. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. I, therefore, accept it.

I pass an award in terms of the compromise.

L. P. DAVE, Presiding Officer.

17th August 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

MISC. APPLICATION No. 6 OF 1964 (U/S 33A OF I.D. ACT.)

ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE No. 10 OF 1964.

Shri Joy Gowala, workman of Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur, (Burdwan).—*Applicant*.

vs.

The Director, Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur, Dist. Burdwan.—
Opposite party.

The applicant and the opposite party jointly beg to submit that the dispute as mentioned in the above application has been amicably settled between them on the following Terms:—

1. That Sri Joy Gowala, Trammer, will be reinstated by the employers opposite party in his former post and service with effect from 10th August, 64 and he will be paid 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment.

2. That the applicant workman will be paid 1/3rd of other statutory dues that would have been payable to him had he been in employment in his former post from the date of his non-employment till the date of his resumption of duties.

3. That the payment as mentioned in para 1 above will be made within 15 days from the date of this agreement.

4. That the parties will bear own cost for the proceedings.

The parties humbly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal will be pleased to pass an award in the above matter and treating this application as part of the award.

(Sd.) Illegible.

(Sd.) KESHAB BANERJEE,

(For the opposite party).

(For the applicant).

I admit the compromise.

(Sd.) M. P. BALIASE.

[6/8/64-LR.II]

S.O. 3200.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Jhagroo Gore, Pump Khalasi, of the Patmohana Colliery, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th August, 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION No. 4 OF 1964:

(ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE No. 10 OF 1964)

PARTIES:

1. Shri Jhagroo Gore, Pump Khalasi, Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur—
Applicant.

vs.

The Director, Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur—*Opp. Party.*

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of applicant—Shri Keshab Banerjee, Genl. Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Union.

On behalf of Opp. Party—Shri M. P. Baliase, Chief Personnel Officer.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

This is an application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The applicant has filed this application alleging that he was unjustifiably and illegally dismissed from service by a letter dated 20th May 1964 during the pendency of Reference No. 10 of 1964 which arose as a result of an industrial dispute between the Opposite party and their workmen.

3. The Opposite party filed a written statement contending *inter alia* that the applicant was dismissed because of mis-conduct.

4. The matter was then fixed for hearing. In the meanwhile, the parties entered into a compromise and sent a memorandum of settlement by post. A copy of the memorandum is appended herewith. They have admitted it before me to-day. Under the compromise, the Opp. party has agreed to re-instate the applicant and to pay him 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment and also 1/3rd of his other statutory dues for this period. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. I, therefore, accept it.

I pass an award in terms of the compromise.

Sd/- L. P. DAVE,

Dated, the 17th August 1964.

Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CALCUTTA

Misc. APPLICATION No. 4 OF 1964 (U/S 23A OF I.D. ACT).

ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE No. 10 OF 1964

Shri Jhagroo Gore, Pump Khalasi, Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur—
Applicant.

vs.

The Director, Patmohna Colliery, P.O. Sitarampur, Dist. Burdwan.—*Opp. party.*

The applicant and the opposite party jointly beg to submit that the dispute as mentioned in the above application has been amicably settled between them on the following Terms:—

1. That Sri Jhagroo Gore, Pump Khalasi, will be reinstated by the employers—opposite party in his former post and service with effect from 10th August 1964 and he will be paid 1/3rd of his normal wages for the period of non-employment.
2. That the applicant workman will be paid 1/3rd of other statutory dues that would have been payable to him had he been in employment in his former post from the date of his non-employment till the date of his resumption of duties.

3. That the payment as mentioned in para 1 above will be made within 15 days from the date of this agreement.

4. That the parties will bear their own cost for the proceedings.

The parties humbly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal will be pleased to pass an award in the above matter and treating this application as part of the award.

(Sd.) Illegible.

For the opposite party

(Sd.) KESHAB BANERJEE,

For the Applicant

I admit the compromise.

(Sd.) M. P. BALIASE.

ASANSOL,

Dated, the 7th of August, 1964

[No. 6/8/64-L.R.-II.]

New Delhi, the 29th August, 1964

S.O. 3201.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of ten applications under section 33A, of the said Act from Shri Meghnath son of Somaroo and others C/o. the General Secretary, Azad Koyla Shramik Sabha, Post Office Jhagrakhand Colliery, District Surguja which was received by the Central Government on the 24th August, 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

In the matter of complaints under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (XIV of 47).

PARTIES:

Complaints Nos. 4, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 49 and 50 of 1962.

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| 1. Shri Meghnath S/o. Samaroo | (Complaint No. 4 of 1962). |
| 2. Shri Sitaram S/o. Shawna | (Complaint No. 8 of 1962). |
| 3. Shri Shayam Bhadur Singh, and two others. | (Complaint No. 10 of 1962). |
| 4. Shri Rowha S/o. Naratom | (Complaint No. 16 of 1962). |
| 5. Shri Kailash S/o. Golab Singh | (Complaint No. 17 of 1962). |
| 6. Shri Monohar S/o. Bansiya, and 5 others. | (Complaint No. 18 of 1962). |
| 7. Shri Chatdhary Balga S/o. Mohan | (Complaint No. 28 of 1962). |
| 8. Shri Bisram Gond S/o. Ganesh | (Complaint No. 29 of 1962). |
| 9. Shri Bandhuram S/o. Jagtall and 103 others. | (Complaint No. 49 of 1962). |
| 10. Gen. Secretary, Azad Koyla Shramik Sabha. | (Complaint No. 50 of 1962). |

P.O. Jhagrakhand Colliery, Dt. Surguja.

Vs.

Manager, Jhagrakhand Colliery, P.O. Jhagrakhand Colliery Dt. Surguja.—
Opposite Party.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainants—NONE.

For the Opposite party—Shri G. R. Bhandari, Chief Welfare Officer.

STATE: Madhya Pradesh.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Camp: Patna, dated the 31st July, 1964

AWARD.

These ten complaints were made under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in early 1962, in Reference No. 73 of 1961, by the workman concerned

in each case complaining against his dismissal by the management opposite party.

2. These complaints were originally fixed for hearing on 31st July, 1964, at Dhanbad, but subsequently venue of the hearing was changed and they were fixed for hearing at Patna on the same date and at the same time and registered notices were sent to all the parties concerned by their addresses on record on 24th July, 1964. In response to the said notice the company opposite party appeared at Patna and was represented by Shri G. R. Bhandari, Chief Welfare Officer, but the workmen opposite party did not appear at all nor did they take any step to get the cases adjourned on that day. These ten complaints were, therefore, taken up for hearing ex-parte on 31st July, 1964, in the absence of the workmen concerned as they were very old cases pending disposal since 1962.

3. At the hearing of the above complaints, the management opposite party made a preliminary objection that these complaints were not maintainable, because there had been no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, in that none of these cases was a case of discharge or punishment either by dismissal or otherwise and none of the complainants had been discharged or dismissed within the meaning of the Proviso to sub-section 2(b) of Section 33 of the Act. Shri Bhandari developed his argument by contending that in complaint Nos. 16 and 29 the case is of not joining duty after expiry of leave; in complaint Nos. 10 and 28 one was allowed to join but he did not join and one was discharged on medical grounds; complaint No. 50 relates to retrenchment and it has been filed by the General Secretary; Complaints Nos. 17 and 18 are concerned with inter-department transfers; in complaints Nos. 4 and 8 Sitaram never worked and the other two worked temporarily and complaint No. 49 concerns a strike which has been held to be illegal. This Objection of the management is fully supported by its written statement filed in each case and there is nothing on record to contradict it. In these circumstances, it is plain there has been no contravention of Section 33 of the Act which could entitle the workman concerned to make a complaint under Section 33A of the Act.

4. For the reasons given above, I uphold the preliminary objection and dismiss these complaints as not maintainable.

5. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

Camp: Patna,
31st July, 1964.

Sd./- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.
[No. 4/38/61-LRII.]

ORDER.

New Delhi, the 27th August 1964

S.O. 3202.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bengal Jharia Colliery (Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the action of the management of the Bengal Jharia Colliery in dismissing Shri Jogeshwar Bhuiya, underground trammer of the said Company, with effect from the 27th April 1964, is a case of victimisation.
- (2) If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/76/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 29th August 1964

S.O. 3203.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an Industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Hindusthan Lalpeth Colliery (District Chanda) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, Whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of Hindusthan Lalpeth Colliery was justified in denying work and medical treatment to Shri Renukuntla Ashloo, Driller Mazdoor?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 3/3/64-LR-II.]

New Delhi, the 31st August 1964

S.O. 3204.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the East Bastacolla Colliery of Messrs. East Bastacolla Colliery Company (Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section (10) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of the East Bastacolla Colliery was justified in suspending Sarvashri Sitaldin Passi, Kalidin Passi, Sital Passi, Ramdayal Kahar and Dinai Passi, Miners, with effect from the 1st May 1964 to the 9th May 1964?
- (2) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 2/92/64-LR.II.]

S.O. 3205.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Messrs. Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of the Pure Kustore Colliery was justified in treating the period of absence of Shri Khedaru Bhar, Miner, from the 26th February 1964 to the 17th April 1964 as 'dies non'?
- (2) if not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/67/64-LR. II]

S.O. 3206.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Real Kajora Colliery, P.O. Kajoramgram, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters

And, Whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section (10) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) 1. Whether the workmen Sarvashri Ram Raj Singh, 2. Biswanath Biswas, 3. Baijnath Dubey, 4. Abdul Mazid and 5. Bharat Singh, are entitled to be reinstated and if so from what date?
- (2) If all or any of the contentions of the workmen is correct, to what relief are they or any of them entitled?

No. 6/31/64-LR.II.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th August, 1964.

S.O. 3207.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Lucknow in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sterling General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th August, 1964.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT LUCKNOW.

PRESENT:

Sri J. K. Tandon, —*Presiding Officer.*

CENTRAL CASE No. 289 OF 1962.

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the concern known as M/s. Sterling General Insurance Company Limited, Scindia House, New Delhi.

Vs.

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Sri B. P. Gupta, Labour Officer, Punjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, 9-A, Connaught Place, New Delhi of which the above named concern is a Member.

For the Workmen.—Sri Madan Mohan, Vice President, All India Insurance Employees' Association, Calcutta to which General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay and the Sterling General Insurance Employees' Union, Delhi are affiliated.

INDUSTRY: Insurance.

DISTRICT: New Delhi.

Dated Lucknow, August 8, 1964.

AWARD

The above reference was originally before the Central Industrial Tribunal at Delhi. The Tribunal at Delhi proceeded with the case upto a certain stage when, however, the proceedings were transferred by the Central Government to this Tribunal vide their Order No. 74(5)/62-LRIV, dated January 15, 1964. The matter of dispute referred for adjudication covers a very wide field touching almost every aspect of terms and conditions of employment. There are two Charters of Demands, as they have been termed, one through Sterling General Insurance Employees Union and the second through the General Insurance Employees Union. The two Charters are reproduced as Annexures I and II hereto. The demands, as will be noticed, include revision of wage rates and the awarding of a number of other facilities and privileges and allowances to the workmen. It might have been necessary to mention them here separately but the parties having settled amicably their differences on all points except the claim for gratuity, it was no longer necessary to do so. The settlement which they have filed and has

been incorporated in Annexure III hereto, already contain the necessary particulars.

2. As regards the claim for gratuity, the position presently also is that the employer-company is allowing gratuity to its workmen. The main scheme is reproduced in Annexure IV. The workers consider that the above scheme requires revision both in the matter of the total amount payable and all the circumstances and conditions in which it shall be payable. Their demand is reproduced in Annexure V.

3. A comparative study of the scheme as already in force and the scheme proposed on behalf of the workmen for future would show that this is not a case where the workmen have come forward with a claim for gratuity for the first time. As a matter of fact, the employers have already a scheme for payment of gratuity the benefit whereof is being derived by the workers. The workers, however, want certain changes to be affected. One of these changes is that the maximum amount, which presently is limited to 15 months salary, should be raised to 20 months. The second change is that the condition requiring 20 years continuous service under the Company for entitlement of gratuity in the event of voluntary retirement should be done away with. The existing scheme also provides that upon termination of the service of an employee by the Company he will be entitled to gratuity equal to $2/3$ rd of one month's salary for each year of service provided the termination takes place after 15 years continuous service and before 20 years of such service. In the case of employees who have put in more than 20 years continuous service, even the present scheme allows a gratuity equal to 15 months salary in the event of termination also. The workers want to reduce the requirement of 20 years of continuous service in the case of voluntary retirement and in the case of resignation to 10 years. The next thing that they want is that there should be no such qualifying period in cases where the worker is retrenched or is compulsorily retired or suffers from some permanent disability. In cases of termination of service their contention is that except where a man is dismissed for misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company he should be entitled to gratuity at the rate of one month's salary for each completed year of service.

4. At the hearing both parties concentrated to an extent by discussing the financial capacity of the Company to bear the burden, a rather the extra burden which the changes asked were likely to cause. To this end, they devoted to the Balance Sheet and to the Profit and Loss Account for the year 1962 and for the period immediately preceding. The management stressed that the extra burden which was likely to accrue would adversely affect the economic condition of the Company. The workers, in their turn, stressed that the burden will not be very high and will easily be met. In this connection they also referred to an item of Rs. 70,000 which the management appropriated in 1962 to General Reserves. In their view the burden was not likely to exceed Rs. 10,000 or about per year which the management was in a position to shoulder. What amount will be paid on account of gratuity in any particular year is not capable of precise determination. Naturally, it will depend on a number of circumstances which it may not be possible to determine accurately. In any case the material before the Tribunal is not sufficient to enable it to come even to a reasonably correct conclusion on this score. All that can be stated is that change in the terms and conditions of the existing scheme is bound to add to the financial burden.

5. For our purposes it does not seem necessary also to enter upon an enquiry as to the exact extra burden which will result by affecting one or the other changes asked in the scheme. One of the changes here asked is that the total amount, which is presently equal to 15 months' basic wage, should be raised to an amount equivalent to 20 months' basic wage. This change, if permitted, is bound to add substantially to the financial burden but no proper justification has been made out for affecting the change. Gratuity Schemes are enforced in a number of insurance undertakings including the instant Company. As would appear from the relevant chart furnished by the employers, the maximum as allowed in these schemes by all the Companies excluding British India General and Zenith is equivalent to 15 months' basic wage. In the case of Banks, too where gratuity is payable under the Desai and Sashty, Award, the maximum is 15 months', 12 months' and 9 months' basic wage for A, B and C class banks respectively. The Life Insurance Corporation also allows maximum gratuity equivalent to 15 months' basic wage. Thus barring the case of British India General and Zenith every other insurance undertaking is allowing gratuity upto a maximum of 15 months' pay. There is no material, at least none has been pointed out to me, to distinguish the case of the instant Company from the large number of insurance undertakings similarly operating in the country. The existing limit of

15 months was fixed by an agreement. There is again no proof or even an allegation that circumstances have so changed in the meantime that the limit of 15 years prescribed by common agreement earlier was no longer fair or justified.

6. Considering every material etc. I am not in favour of increasing the maximum limit from 15 months to 20 months as asked by the workers. The same may continue at 15 years which is usual with other undertakings too in this industry.

7. Presently no gratuity is payable in the event of voluntary retirement or resignation unless the employee has put in 20 years continuous service, in which case he is entitled to gratuity equivalent to 15 months basic salary. The workers, who are dissatisfied with this provision, want gratuity equivalent to one month's basic salary for each year of continuous service if the resignation from service takes place after completion of 10 years of continuous service. In the case of retirement, they would place retirement on superannuation and voluntary retirement at any earlier stage on the same footing and ask gratuity equivalent to one month's basic salary for each year of continuous service. The limit of 10 years of continuous service in the case of resignation is omitted from this demand.

8. The case of resignation from service and voluntary retirement as distinguished from retirement on reaching the age of superannuation cannot for the purposes of gratuity be reasonably or substantially distinguished from one another. In either case the initiative to leave the employment originates with the employee. The difference is more in form than perhaps in essence so far as the employee's action is concerned. I would, therefore, place the case of resignation from service and voluntary retirement otherwise than on reaching the age of superannuation in the same category. That is, an employee leaving employment whether through resignation or by taking voluntary retirement, provided he does so after completion of 10 years of continuous service should be paid gratuity at the rate of one month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic salary.

9. The cases of death of an employee and his total permanent disability while still in the service of the Company stand on similar footing. In either case the cause of discontinuance of service in future is to something over which the employee has little or no control. The two cases should, therefore, be treated at par. I will, therefore, allow to an employee in the event of his death or total permanent disability while still in the service of the Company gratuity equivalent to one month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 15 months' basic salary.

10. The case of an employee whose services are retrenched or otherwise terminated by the employer, as in either case the initiative starts from the employer, can be placed in one category. When an employee is retrenched, he is under the law entitled to retrenchment compensation also but the compensation that he gets is for the loss of employment following retrenchment. Gratuity, on the other hand, is a benefit arising or belonging to the employee from the fact of his past services. The worker's demand that where there is termination of service or retrenchment of the employee, he should irrespective of the length of service put in by him be entitled to the benefit of gratuity. They are prepared to make exceptions in those cases only where the services are terminated through dismissal for misconduct, at least so was the argument put forward by their learned representative.

11. Gratuity is a retirement benefit for long services rendered to the employer. In any scheme of gratuity this aspect will essentially need to be kept in the forefront. Because a person has served for a long period under an employer, the latter has a social obligation to provide him for the past services when he leaves him. In this background it may not be correct to allow gratuity to any and every employee irrespective of the period of service put in by him. The very essence is the long service put in by the employee. I will, therefore, incorporate a condition of at least 5 years continuous service in the case of employees who are retrenched or whose services are terminated by the employer. The gratuity payable to them will nevertheless be equivalent to one month's basic salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months, basic salary.

12. An exception will no doubt have to be made in the case of an employee who is dismissed for misconduct where the misconduct was attended with any dishonest act on the part of the employee which directly resulted in financial loss to the undertaking. It is agreed that salary for purposes of calculating gratuity shall be the terminal basic salary payable to the employee, as the case may be, on his death, disablement, retirement, resignation, retrenchment or termination of service.

13. I make my award in the above terms on the workers' claim for gratuity.

14. In the case of the remaining demands by the workers, the parties have come to an amicable settlement. I have examined the same and am satisfied that the settlement is a just and fair disposal of the controversy. To the extent the demands are covered by the settlement, I will make my award in accordance therewith (the settlement *vide* Annexure III). The employers will pay Rs. 500 as costs of these proceedings in equal proportion to the two Unions.

Annexures: As mentioned in the above Award.

J. K. TANDON,

Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE I

Charter of Demands of The Sterling General Insurance Employees' Union, New Delhi, adopted in the meeting of General Body of the Union held on 2nd December 1961.

All the demands contained herein below shall apply equally to all the employees employed in the offices of the Company at New Delhi and other places in India except Bombay.

1. **Classification of employees.**—The employees will be classified into the following categories:—

1a. Sweepers, Sepoys, Chaprasis, Wallis, Watchmen, Daftries and Head Peons shall be placed in Grade "A".

(b) Drivers shall be placed in Grade "B"

(c) Assistants, Record Clerks, Telephone Operators, Typists, shall be placed in Grade "C".

(d) Higher Grade Assistants, Stenographers shall be placed in Grade "D".

(e) Superintendents shall be placed in Grade "E".

2. **Scales of pay.**—

Grade A. Rs. 120—5/6—150—6/7—192—8/6—240 in 19 years.

Grade B. Rs. 180/6—2—192/8/6—240—10/3—270 in 11 years.

Grade C. Rs. 200—10/4—240—15/10—390—20/4—470 in 18 years

Grade D. Rs. 275—15/5—350—20/5—450—25/5—575 in 15 years.

Grade E. Rs. 350—30/5—630—40/4—690 in 10 years.

3. **Dearness Allowance.**—D.A. shall be paid at the rate of 1½% of basic pay for every rise of 5 points over the cost of living index figure of 560 (1939=100 points) subject to a minimum of Rs. 25/-.

All India cost of living index shall be taken as the basis for calculation of the Dearness Allowance.

4. **Adjustments.**—An employee shall be fitted into the new scales on a point to point basis.

An employee who is drawing more basic pay than what is warranted after proper adjustment as above, shall continue to receive the excess amount as Personal Pay and shall also be given usual annual increment.

5. **Special Allowance.**—Employees engaged in work mentioned below and/or designated as below shall be entitled to special allowance per mensem in addition to their salaries and emoluments in the manner stated below:—

(a) Watchmen, Bank Peons, Despatch Peons, Head Peons, Rs. 20/- per month.

(b) Typists, Telephone Operators, Paying & Receiving Cashiers and Cashiers Rs. 30/- per month.

6. **Special Increments.**—Besides the above, the employees under Grade "C" and "D" shall be entitled to special increments for passing the following examinations on the scale shown against each examination:—

On Graduation.

2. Increments.

On passing the following examinations:—

1. Licentiate or C.I.I. Part I.

2. A.F.I.I. Part I or C.I.I. Part I.

3. A.F.I.I. Part II or C.I.I. Part II.

4. Chartered Accountant.

One increment for each part.

N.B.—In case of Stenographers and Junior Supervisory Staff the total number of special increments shall not exceed three during that Grade. A Graduate appointed as an assistant shall get a higher starting salary by two increments. Those Graduate assistants who have not received the Graduation increments shall also get two increments.

7. Other Allowance:—

(a) **Overtime Allowance.**—An employee working overtime shall be entitled to "Overtime Allowance" for such period of work rendered at the rate of double the hourly rate of wages inclusive of special allowances and all other allowances. No employee shall be engaged in, for overtime work, more than 90 hours in a Calendar Year.

(b) **Officiating allowance.**—(i) If an employee is required to officiate in a higher post, he shall be entitled to an "Acting Allowance" at the rate of 40% of his salary for the period for which he officiates.

(ii) If an employee is required to act in a post for which special pay is provided he shall be entitled to *pro-rata* special allowance for the period for which work is done.

(c) **House Rent Allowance.**—All the employees shall be paid as "House Rent" a sum at the rate of 15% of their basic salary per mensem, subject to a minimum of Rs. 20/-.

8. **Amenities.**—**Subsidies.**—(i) Text books for C.I.I. or Federation of Insurance Institute Examination shall be supplied by the Company in turn. Examination fee shall be paid by the employers after the employee has passed the examination.

(ii) Adequate subsidy shall be given for Sports, Recreation and cultural activities of the employees.

(iii) All the employees shall be entitled to a Free Personal Accident (Annual) Policy, the premiums of which shall be borne by the Management. The Sum assured for such a policy shall be Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 7,500/-, Rs. 3,000/- and 2,500/- for the employees in Grades E, D, C, B, and A respectively.

(iv) Adequate subsidy shall be given for cheap canteen for supply of wholesome food to the employees in each of the office premises.

9. **Free Medical Aid.**—All the employees shall be entitled to free medical aid for themselves and their dependents. All the cost of hospitalisation, medicines and Doctor's bill shall be given by the Management.

10. Gratuity:—

(i) On retirement, retrenchment, death or total permanent disability of an employee while in the service of the Company:—

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary.

(ii) On resignation from service after completion of 10 years continuous service:—

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary.

(iii) On termination of service by the Company:—

One month's basic salary for each completed year of service but not more than 20 months' basic salary.

The salary for the purpose of calculating Gratuity shall be terminal basic salary drawable by the employee previous to death, disablement, retirement, resignation, retrenchment or termination of service, as the case may be.

11. **Retirement Age.**—The age of retirement of an employee shall be 60 years.

12. **Provident Fund:**—

- (i) All permanent employees should be made members of the Provident Fund.
- (ii) The rate of contribution should be 8.1/3% of total emoluments, i.e. basic pay plus dearness allowance plus special allowance, if any, with equal contribution by the Company.
- (iii) Interest at a minimum rate of 5% should be paid on the total contribution by the employee and the company with half-yearly rests.
- (iv) Unclaimed fund should be distributed *pro-rata* every three years amongst the existing employees from time to time. Past accumulated fund to be distributed now.
- (v) Full benefits of the Fund should be permitted to the employees on completion of five years' of service.
- (vi) Loan from the Provident Fund to the extent of 9 months' salary or 90% of the Employees' contribution whichever is less shall be granted to the employees at a time. The rate of interest should be 6% per annum with half-yearly rests. The interest thus earned shall be credited to the Provident Fund Interest account and distributed amongst the members annually. Account of Provident Fund balance to be submitted to each member as at 31st December of every year, by first week of January following.

13. **Board of trustees.**—On the Board of Provident Fund Trust, the employees and the Employers should have equal number of representatives. Employees' representative should be elected by themselves by simple majority of votes. Re-election of the Employees' representative should be held every two years unless necessitated earlier by death or resignation or recall by majority of the employees.

14. **Holidays.**—The Company will observe all the holidays in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (26 of 1881) and also these holidays declared by the Government from time to time.

15. **Leave:**—

(a) **Casual Leave.**—15 days' Casual Leave should be granted in a calendar Year. 6 days' casual leave may be granted at a stretch.

(b) **Privilege (Earned) Leave.**—Privilege Leave should be allowed to all the employees at the rate of 1 (one) day of every 11-Calendar days. Employees should be allowed to accumulate leave upto 6 (six) months. Return fare to the employee, his wife and dependents should be granted once in two year for going anywhere in India.

(c) **Sick Leave.**—30 (Thirty days') Sick Leave per year should be allowed on full day to the employees with a maximum accumulation of 12 (twelve) months' during the service period.

In cases of prolong illness further sick leave with half-pay should be allowed upto 6 (six) more months, and another 6 (six) months without pay.

(d) **Maternity Leave.**—Maternity leave upto the period of three months shall be allowed to all female employees, but in no case more than 6 (six) weeks' leave will be allowed from the date of confinement whichever is earlier; provided that such leave shall not exceed 12 (twelve) months' during the entire period of an employee's service.

(e) **Examination Leave.**—Employees shall be allowed adequate leave for studying and appearing in all the recognised examinations in addition to all other leave.

(f) **Special Leave.**—Adequate leave shall be allowed to the Union representatives and Office Bearers of All India Insurance Employees' Association and/or its affiliated Units to enable them to attend the meetings and conferences of the UNIONS and their Central Organisations and to participate in the Tribunals and Conciliation Proceedings. This leave will not be debited to any leave account.

All the above leaves will be granted in continuation suffix or prefix of Public Holidays and/or Sundays.

(g) Full payment of Casual and Privilege leaves will be made to the employee or employees of the Company in case of any leave or leaves standing to his or their credit in the following cases:—

- (i) While leaving the service of the Company.
 - (ii) Retirement due to physical incapability caused by an accident, sickness or death.
 - (iii) In case of retirement.
 - (iv) In case of discharge or termination of service by the Company.
- (h) No medical certificate will be demanded by the Company for sick leave upto 7(seven) days.

(i) The Casual leave may be availed of by an employee upto 3 (three) days without prior sanction by the Company, in case of unforeseen circumstances.

(j) The account of leave shall be supplied to each of the employees by the Company half-yearly in writing.

(k) Except in special circumstances and illness of employees or their family members on application for Privilege leave only shall be made to the Company in writing at least 15 (fifteen) days prior to the day on which an employee or employees wishes or wish to go on leave. The Company shall intimate its decision to the employee or employees concerned within a week's time after submission of leave application. Privilege leave shall not be refused by the Company, in which case, the Company shall intimate when such leave shall be granted to the employee.

OR

(l) If an employee or employees desires or desire to take sick leave on account of sickness, the Company will debit his/their Sick Leave account only and not as per discretion of the Management of the Company.

(m) *Encashment of Leave.*—In case leave applied for is refused by the Management the employee concerned shall have the option of getting such leave encashed.

(n) The Management will credit all such leave which have been debited by the Company to the employee's leave account taken by him/them in continuation of Public Holidays during the last three years (1959, 1960 and 1961).

16. Security of Service.—No. employee shall be victimised for Trade Union Activities.

17. Office Hours.—The Office hours will be from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. with one hour's recess from 1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays and from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. on Saturdays.

N.B.—A 15 minutes grace period will be allowed after 10.00 A.M. However, for 8 (eight) days' late, one day's leave will be debited to the employees' casual leave; if no casual leave is due to the employees' credit his privilege leave will be debited for one day so on.

18. Bonus.—All employees shall be paid two months' basic salary as Bonus per year.

19. Uniforms to employees in grade A & B:—

- (i) Summer Uniforms—Two Sets One additional summer uniform shall be provided where Winter Uniform is not necessary.
- (ii) Winter Uniforms—One set in two years.
- (iii) Umbrella—One.
- (iv) Two pairs leather shoes.
- (v) Rain-coat—One for those who are to do outdoor duties.
- (vi) Caps or Turbans.

N.B.—The Cloth and design of Uniforms should be the same as of the Head Peon and Not otherwise.

20. Allowance during suspension.—During the suspension of an employee he shall be paid an allowance equal to 75% of his total wages.

21. Confirmation.—shall be automatic after 3 months' probationary service.

22. Temporary staff.—The Company may employ temporary employees for performing duties of purely temporary nature. But such staff in no instance shall be

employed for a period exceeding six months. If the period exceeds six months, the employee concerned shall be treated automatically permanent in service from the date of appointment.

23. Promotion.—No direct recruitment shall be made in Grades D & E and all vacancies in these Grades shall be filled in by promotion. The promotions shall be made on the basis of seniority and merits of the employees. Employees in Grade A and B shall be absorbed in Grade C on passing S.S.C., S.S.L.C., or equivalent examinations.

24. Transfers.—No employee shall be transferred from one place to another without his prior consent.

25. Date of effect.—All benefits stated in this Charter of Demands shall have effect from First day of January, 1962.

26. Trade Union rights.—The Sterling General Insurance Employees' Union (Regd.) shall be given the due recognition and such facilities as providing Trade Union Offices and holding Trade Union Meetings in Office premises and hanging Notice Boards of the Union, should be granted.

27. Existing rights and privileges.—Nothing contained in this Charter shall adversely effect or take away from any employee or group of employees any right, privilege or usages practice or conventions, amenities or other conditions of service that be already vested in or enjoyed by such employee or group of employees.

For the Sterling General Insurance Employees Union (Regd.)

Sd/- D. C. GUPTA,
President.

Sd/- J. S. SINGH,
General Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1962.

Certified to be the True Copy for the Sterling General Insurance Company, Ltd.,

Sd/- Secretary.

Sd/- J. K. TANDON,
Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE II

ALL INDIA INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

9A, Haralal Das Street, Calcutta-14.

Charter of Demands of General Insurance Employees (Adopted by the General Insurance Employees' All India Convention held at Bombay on 15th and 16th August, 1960).

All the demands contained herein below shall apply equally to all the employees employed in the General Insurance Industry, including the Indian Insurance Companies' Association Pool, Insurance Association of India, Regional Councils and India Reinsurance Corporation throughout the country.

I. Classification of Employees.—The employees will be classified into the following categories:—

- (a) Sweepers, Sepoys, Chaprasis, Malis, Watchman, Daftaries and Head-Peons shall be placed in Grade "A".
- (b) Drivers and Liftmen shall be placed in Grade "B".
- (c) Assistants, Telephone Operators, Addressing Machine Operators, Book Binders, Punch-card Operators, Typists, Receiving and Paying Cashiers, Adroma-Bradma-Power Samas-Comptometer-Hollerith-IBM Machine Operators, Air-conditioning Mechanics and Electricians shall be placed in the Grade "C".
- (d) Junior Supervisory Staff variously termed as Higher Grade Assistants, Special Assistants, Senior Assistants, Head Typists, Sectional Heads, Head Cashiers and Senior Cashiers, Head-clerks etc., etc., and Stenographers and Draughtsmen shall be placed in Grade "D".
- (e) Senior Supervisory Staff, variously termed as Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Head Clerks, Sectional Heads, Branch Accountants and Junior Accountants etc., etc., shall be placed in Grade "E".

II. Scales of Pay:—

Grade A: Rs. 120—5/6—150—6/7—192—8/6—240 in 19 years.

Grade B: Rs. 180—6/2—192—8/6—240—10/3—270 in 11 years.

Grade C: Rs. 200—10/4—240—15/10—390—20/4—470 in 18 years.

Grade D: Rs. 275—15/5—350—20/5—450—25/5—575 in 15 years.

Grade E: Rs. 350—30/6—530—40/4—690 in 10 years.

III. Dearness Allowance.—D. A. shall be paid at the rate of 1½ per cent of basic pay for every rise of 5 points over the cost of living index figure of 360 (1939—100 points) or 1 per cent of basic pay for every rise of 1 point over the cost of living index figures of 100 (1949—100 points) subject to a minimum of Rs. 20.

All India Cost of Living Index shall be taken as the basis for calculation of the Dearness Allowance.

IV. Adjustments:—An employee shall be fitted into the new scales on a point to point basis. The basic pay and Dearness Allowance as on 1st August 1960 shall be treated as basic pay only for the purpose of adjustment of basic pay to the new scale of pay.

Employee who is drawing more basic pay than what is warranted after proper adjustment as above, shall continue to receive the excess amount as Personal Pay and shall be given usual annual increment.

V. Special Allowance.—Employees engaged in work mentioned below and/or designated as below shall be entitled to Special Allowances per mensem in addition to their salaries and emoluments in the manner stated below:—

(a) Watchmen, Bank Peons, Despatch Peons, Head Peons, Daftaries, Franking Machine and Duplicating Machine Operators and such other employees; Rs. 20 per month.

(b) Typists, Comprometer Operators, Addressograph Operators, Punch Card Operators, Telephone Operators, Paying and Receiving Cashiers and Cashiers, Adrema-Bradma and Power Samas Hollerith and I.B.M. Machine Operators and such other employees—Rs. 30 per month.

VI. Special Increments.—Besides the above, the employees under Grade 'C' and 'D' shall be entitled to Special Increments for passing the following examinations on the scale shown against each examination.

On Graduation

2 increments

On passing the following examinations:

1. Licentiate or A.C.I.I.—Part I
2. A.F.I.I. Part I or A.C.I.I.—Part II
3. A.F.I.I. Part II or A.C.I.I.—Part III
4. Chartered Accountant.

} One increment
for each part.

N.B.—In case of Stenographers and Junior Supervisory Staff the total number of special increments shall not exceed three during that Grade. A Graduate appointed as an Assistant shall get a higher starting salary by two increments. Those Graduate Assistants who have not received the Graduation increments shall also get two increments.

VII. Other Allowances.—(a) Hill Station Allowance: An employee working in a hill station on an altitude of 3000 ft. and above the sea level shall be paid 'Hill Station Allowance' at the rate of 20 per cent of the salary with a minimum of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(b) Overtime Allowance: An employee working overtime shall be entitled to 'overtime allowance' for a such period of work rendered at the rate of double the hourly rate of wages inclusive of Special Allowance and all other allowances. No employee shall be engaged in for overtime work more than 90 hours in a calendar year.

(c) **Officiating Allowance.**—(i) If an employee is required to officiate in a higher post, he shall be entitled to an 'acting allowance' at the rate of 20 per cent of his salary for the period of which he officiates.

(ii) If an employee is required to act in a post for which Special Pay is provided, he shall be entitled to *pro rata* Special Allowance for the period of such work done.

(b) House Rent Allowance: All the employees shall be paid as 'House Rent' a sum at the rate of 10 per cent of their Basic Salary per mensem, subject to a minimum Rs. 20.

VIII. Amenities.—

Subsidies.—(i) Text Books for A.C.I.I. or Federation of Insurance Institute Examination shall be supplied by the Company in turn. Examination fee shall be paid by the employers after the employee passes the examination.

(ii) Adequate subsidy shall be given for sports, Recreation and Cultural activities of the employees.

(iii) All the employees shall be entitled to a Free Personal Accident (Annual) Policy, the premiums of which shall be borne by the employers. The Sum assured of such a Policy shall be Rs. 10,000 Rs. 7,500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 for the employees in Grades E, D C, B and A respectively.

(iv) Adequate subsidy shall be given for cheap canteens for supply of wholesome food to the employees in each of the Office premises.

IX. Free Medical Aid.—All the employees shall be entitled to free Medical Aid for selves and their dependents. All the cost of Hospitalisation, Medicines and Doctor's Bill shall be borne by the employers.

X. Gratuity.—On retirement, or retrenchment or on death or on total and permanent disability of an employee while in the service of the Company:

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary,

On resignation from service after completion of 10 years' continuous service.

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary.

On termination of service by the Company.

One month's basic salary for each completed year of service but not more than 20 months' basic salary.

The salary for the purposes of calculating Gratuity shall be the terminal basic salary drawable by the employee previous to death, disablement, retirement, resignation, retrenchment or termination of service, as the cases may be.

XI. Retirement Age.—The age of retirement of an employee shall be 60 years.

XII. Provident Fund.—(i) All permanent employees including part-time employees should be made members of the Provident Fund.

(ii) The rate of contribution should be $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of total emoluments, i.e., Basic Pay plus Dearness Allowance plus Special Allowances, if any, with equal contribution by the Company. The employees should, however, be allowed to contribute voluntarily upto 15 per cent of their salary without corresponding contribution from the Company.

(iii) Interest at a minimum rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent should be paid on the total contribution by the employee and Company.

(iv) Unclaimed fund should be distributed *pro rata* every three years amongst the existing employees from time to time.

(v) Full benefits of the Fund should be permitted to the employees on completion of five years of service.

(vi) Loan from the Provident Fund to the extent of 6 months' salary or 90 per cent of the employees' contribution whichever is less shall be granted to the employees at a time.

Board of Trustees.—On the Board of Provident Fund Trust, the employees and the employers should have equal number of representatives. Employees' representatives should be elected by themselves by simple majority of votes. Re-election of the Employees' Representatives should be held every three years unless necessitated earlier by death or resignation or recall by a majority of the employees.

XIII. Leave.—

Casual Leave.—15 days' Casual Leave should be given in a calendar year. 6 days Casual Leave may be granted at a stretch. Casual Leave may be prefixed and suffixed to Holidays and Sundays.

Privilege (Earned) Leave.—Privilege Leave should be allowed to all employees at the rate of 1 day for every 11 calendar days. Employees should be allowed to accumulate leave upto 6 months. Return Fare to the employee his wife and dependents should be granted once in two years for going anywhere in India.

Sick Leave.—Thirty days' sick leave per year should be allowed on full pay to the employees with a maximum accumulation of 12 months during the service period.

In case of prolonged illness further sick leave with half pay should be allowed upto six more months and another six months without pay.

Maternity Leave.—Maternity leave upto the period of three months shall be allowed to all female employees, but in no case more than six weeks leave will be allowed from the date of confinement.

Examination Leave.—Employees shall be allowed adequate leave for appearing in all the recognised examinations in addition to all other leave.

Special Leave.—Adequate leave shall be allowed to the Union Representatives and Office Bearers of All India Insurance Employees' Association and/or its affiliated Units to enable them to attend meetings and conferences of the Unions and their Central Organisations and to participate in the Tribunals and Conciliation Proceedings.

XIV. Security of Service.—No employee shall be victimised for Trade Union activities.

XV. Working Hours.—The working hours for employees in Grades C, D & E shall be 33 hours a week and 36 hours for employees in Grades A & B. A grace time of 15 minutes shall be allowed before they are marked late.

XVI. Bonus.—

Customary.—Employees shall be paid three months basis salary as Bonus per year.

XVII. Uniforms to Employees in the Grades A & B.—An employee of Grades A & B shall be provided with the following outfit annually:—

1. Summer Uniform: Two sets—One additional Summer Uniform shall be provided where winter uniform is not necessary.
2. Winter Uniform: One set in two years.
3. Umbrella: One
4. Foot-ware: Two pairs.
5. Rain Coat: One for those who are to do out-door duties.
6. Caps or Turbans.

XVIII. Allowance During Suspension.—During the suspension of an employee, he shall be paid an allowance equal to 75% of his total wages.

XIX. Recruitment.—Recruitment shall be made from amongst the retrenched employees of the General Insurance Industry, registered in the Pool and demanded in the resolution adopted in the All India Convention of General Insurance Employees held on 15th and 16th August, 1960 in Bombay under the auspices of the All India Insurance Employee's Association. Only in case such employees are not available in the Pool, recruitment might be made through local employment exchanges. In case of recruitment from among the retrenched employees, due credit shall be given to the past service and all restrictions regarding age, educational qualifications, etc., applicable to new recruits shall be waived.

XX. Confirmation.—Employees shall be confirmed after 3 months' probationary Service automatically.

XXI. Temporary Staff.—Any Company may employ temporary employees for performing duties of purely temporary nature. But such staff in no instance shall

exceed more than 6 months in temporary service, after which he shall be treated automatically in permanent service from the date of appointment

XXII Promotion.—No direct recruitment shall be made in Grades D & E and all vacancies in these Grades shall be filled in by way of promotion. The promotions shall be made on the basis of seniority and merits of the employees. Employees in Grades A & B shall be absorbed in Grade 'C' on passing SSC, SSLC, or equivalent examinations

XXIII Transfer.—No employee shall be transferred from one place to another without his prior consent

XXIV Date of Effect.—All benefits stated in this Charter of Demands shall have effect from the 1st day of August, 1960

XXV Trade Union Rights.—The All India Insurance Employees' Association and its affiliated Units shall be given due recognition and such facilities as providing Trade Union Offices and holding Trade Union Meetings in Office Premises and hanging Notice Board of the Union should be granted

XXVI Existing Rights & Privileges.—Nothing contained in this Charter shall adversely affect or take away from any employee or group of employees any right, privileges or usages, practice or conventions amenities or other conditions of service that are already vested in or enjoyed by such employee or group of employees

Certified True Copy.

Sd/-

General Secretary

General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay

Sd/-

J. K. TANDON,

Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE III

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, LUCKNOW

IN THE MATTER OF I.D. No. 289 OF 1962

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute

BLTWEPN

The Management of the Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.,

AND

Its Workmen

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF BOTH THE PARTIES

Respectfully Sheweth

The parties have discussed all the matters of dispute pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal as I.D. No. 289 of 1962 and have arrived at a settlement on the following terms —

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1 The existing scales of pay will be revised as follows with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1962.—

Grade I Superintendents—220—20—400—25—425/EB—25—550

Grade II Higher Grade Assistants—130—10—180—12—240/EB—15—330—20—410

Grade III Assistants—80—7—108—8—140—10—200—EB—10—240—15—315

Grade IV. Record Clerks—60—5—130—6—148/EB—6—190

Grade V Motor Drivers—66—3—81—4—105—5—115/EB—5—130

Grade VI Pcons & Other Subordinate Staff—35—2—41—3—71—4—91—5—96.

Grade VII. Sweepers & Cleaners—30—2—50—3—86.

2. (a) The existing rates of dearness allowance will be revised as follows w.e.f. 1st July, 1964.

1. Sub-Staff (Grades V, VI & VII).—Rs. 75/- p.m.
2. Other Staff getting basic salary upto Rs. 100/-—Rs. 80 p.m.
3. Other Staff getting basic salary above Rs. 100/-.—Rs. 80/- plus 10% of the remaining basic salary above Rs. 100/-, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- p.m.

(b) The above rates of dearness allowance will be related to the cost of living Index figure of 140. (For the purpose of this figure All India Average Consumer Price Index figure with 1949 as Base year as published in Indian Labour Journal will be taken.) For every rise or fall of 5 points above or below the figure of 140 during a continuous period of three months, there will be an increase or decrease of Rs. 5/- in the above rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1st of the month following such three months. However, there will be no increase or decrease in the above rates of dearness allowance till 31st December, 1964, and any increase or decrease that may accrue on account of variation in the index figures during 1964 shall be given effect from 1st January, 1965.

2. (c) For the years 1962, 1963 and from 1st January, 1964 to 30th June, 1964, dearness allowance will be paid as follows:—

Categories	From 1-1-1962 to 31-12-1962	From 1-1-1963 to 31-12-1963	From 1-1-1964 to 30-6-1964
1. Sub-Staff	Rs. 65/-p.m.	Rs. 70/-p.m.	Rs. 75/-p.m.
2. Staff getting basic salary upto Rs. 100/-.	Rs. 70/-p.m.	Rs. 75/-p.m.	Rs. 80/-p.m.
3. Staff getting basic salary above Rs. 100/-	Rs. 70/- plus 10% of the remaining basic salary above Rs. 100/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 90/- per month.	Rs. 75/- plus 10% of the remaining basic salary above Rs. 100 subject to a maximum of Rs. 95/- p.m.	Rs. 80/- plus 10% of the remaining basic salary above Rs. 100/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- p.m.

Provided that no employee shall get a difference of less than the following amounts per month on account of revision in the dearness allowance and pay scales:—

Categories	From 1-1-61 to 31-12-1962	From 1-1-63 to 31-12-1963	From 1-1-1963 to 30-6-1964.
Sub-staff	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 25/-
Other staff	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 25	Rs. 30/-

(d) The dearness allowance at the above referred rates shall be payable to the employees posted at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Ahmedabad only; and the dearness allowance payable to the employees posted at other places shall be Rs. 10/- p.m. less than the above rates.

3. The existing basic pay of the present employees as on 31st December, 1961 shall be fitted in at the step in their respective revised grade equivalent to their basic pay as on 31st December 1961. In case the existing basic pay as referred to above does not so fit in, the same will be fitted in at the next higher step in the revised grade. After the fitting in on the above basis every employee will get his annual and/or special increment, if any which he received in the existing grades, according to the rate of increment of the revised grades from 1st January 1962 onwards. The employees appointed since 1st January 1962 will be fitted in their respective revised grades from the dates of their appointment. In case the existing wages of any employees are consolidated they will be split up into basic pay and dearness allowance and be fitted in suitable grades with effect from 1st July, 1964.

4. The arrears of difference on account of new rates of dearness allowance and fitting in the revised pay scales, shall be paid after adjusting the amounts already paid on account of advances under the two settlements dated 31st August, 1963 and 29th May, 1964 within the month from the date of the award.

5. (a) Bank peons and Despatch Peons employed in the Head Office, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Offices, shall be paid a special allowance of Rs. 5/- p.m. with effect from 1st July, 1964:

Provided that those Bank Peons and Despatch Peons, who are getting a special allowance or any other allowance of Rs. 5/- or more, will not be entitled to get any further amount:

Provided further that Peons working as Despatch Peons as well as Bank Peons will get only one allowance i.e. Rs. 5/- only.

(b) Assistants handling cash employed at Head Office, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Offices shall get a special allowance of Rs. 10/- per month with effect from 1st July, 1964:

Provided that those assistants handling cash, who are already being paid such allowance of Rs. 10/- or more will not be paid any extra amount:

Provided further that only one Assistant handling cash at Head Office and at each branch, will be paid such allowance and no other workmen assisting such assistant in handling cash will be so paid:

Provided further that if an assistant handling cash proceeds on leave or is absent from duty and some other Assistant officiates in his place for 15 days or more, only the officiating Assistant will get such allowance for the period during which he so officiates, and not the assistant who remains absent or proceeds on leave. The existing Cashier at the Head Office will, however, continue to get this allowance even while he is on leave.

6. The wage for the overtime work, shall be calculated w.e.f. 1st July, 1964, in the following manner:—

One month's basic salary plus Dearness Allowance.—One hour's wage. The rate of overtime allowance shall be ¹⁷⁰1½ time of hourly wage as calculated above as per existing practice.

7. If an employee, authorised by the Management, Officiates for a Superintendent or head of a department for a minimum continuous period of 15 days, he will be paid officiating allowance at the rate of 20 per cent of his own basic pay for such period.

8. The rate of contributions by the employer as well as by the employees towards Provident Fund shall be raised to 8-1/3% of Basic Pay with effect from 1st July, 1964.

9. (a) With effect from 1st July, 1964, the existing provision of sick leave will be replaced by 15 days with full pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of four-and half months sick leave with full pay during the employee's total period of service.

(b) With effect from 1st July, 1964, privilege leave may be suffixed or prefixed with Sundays or holidays but casual leave may be so affixed or pre-fixed at the discretion of the management. Sundays or holidays, if so affixed or suffixed with sanctioned leave, will not be counted as period of leave but the holidays and sundays occurring during the period of such leave, will be adjusted in the leave account.

10. The existing conditions of service in regard to matters not specifically referred to above, shall continue as they are. The demands or claims, which are mentioned in the Annexures to the Order or Reference and which have not been specifically covered above, *excepting the demand for Bonus and Gratuity* are dropped by the workmen and they will not agitate for the same during the period of operation of this settlement. The matter of Bonus is left open by the parties to be decided among themselves according to settlements arrived at from time to time, and the demand of Gratuity will be decided as per the Award of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

11. This settlement shall remain in force till 31st December, 1967, and shall continue to be binding on the parties until a period of two months has elapsed from the date on which a notice is received by any bound by the settlement from the other party intimating its intention to terminate the same.

The parties, therefore, pray that this Honourable Tribunal be pleased to pass an Award in terms of the above mentioned settlement.

Signed at New Delhi this 17th day of July, 1964.

For and on behalf of
the Workmen at Bombay.

For and on behalf of the Management
of the Sterling General Insurance Co.,
Ltd.,

Sd./- R. S. DAS
Secretary.

Sd./- MADAN MOHAN,
Vice President,

All India Insurance
Employees' Association.
For and on behalf of the
workmen at other places.

Sd./- J. S. SINGH,
General Secretary,
The Sterling General Insurance
Employees' Union, Delhi.

J. K. TANDON,
Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE IV.

The Company has the following Scheme of Gratuity prevalent at present:—

(i) On the death of an employee while in service of the Company one month's salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' salary to be paid to his heirs and assigns.

(ii) Voluntary retirements or resignation of an employee after 20 years' of continuous service in the Company—15 months' salary.

(iii) (a) On termination of the service by the Company after 15 years' continuous service, but less than 20 years' service in the company $\frac{2}{3}$ of one month's salary for each year of service.

(b) After 20 years' continuous services in the Company 15 months' salary.

NOTE: Gratuity will not be paid to any employee who is dismissed for dishonesty or misconduct.

NOTE: Salary for the purpose of calculating gratuity shall be basic salary of the employee, exclusive of allowances on the date the employee ceases to be an employee of the Company.

Sd./- J. K. TANDON, *Presiding Officer.*

ANNEXURE V.

The workmen submit that the present scheme of gratuity is very much inadequate and as such the same must be revised on the following basis:—

(i) On retirement, retrenchment, death or total permanent disability of an employee while in the service of the Company:—

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary.

(ii) On resignation from service after completion of 10 years' continuous service:—

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months' basic salary.

(iii) On termination of service by the Company:—

One month's basic salary for each completed year of service but not more than 20 months' basic salary.

The salary for the purpose of calculating Gratuity shall be terminal basic salary drawable by the employee previous to death, disablement, retirement, resignation, retrenchment or termination of service as the case may be

Sd / J K TANDAN, *Presiding Officer.*

[No 74/5/62-LRIV]

S.O. 3208.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the National Insurance Company Limited, Madras and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 24th August 1964

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL MADRAS

Friday, the fourteenth day of August One thousand nine hundred and sixty four

(23rd day of Sravana 1886—Saka)

PRESENT

Sri S Ganapathia Pillai, B A, B L,
Industrial Tribunal,
I D No. 1 of 1964

(Between the Workmen and the Management of National Insurance Company, Madras 2)

BETWEEN

The Joint Secretary, The General Insurance Company Employces' Union,
Southern Zone, Madras 1

AND

The Division Manager, National Insurance Co, Ltd, 2/29, Mount Road
Madras 2

REFERENCE

Order No 70(10)/63-LRIV dated 21-1-1964 Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi

ISSUE

(1) Whether the management of the National Insurance Company Limited Madras is justified in placing its employee, Shri P Srinivasan, Assistant-in-charge, Marine Department under suspension with effect from the 20th June, 1963? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

(2) If the suspension is held to be justified, to what subsistence allowance, if any, Shri P Srinivasan is entitled during the period of his suspension?

This dispute coming on for final hearing this day upon perusing the claim, counter statement and rejoinder statement and other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Mr S Shanmugham, Advocate for Sri P Srinivasan the workman concerned in the dispute, the Joint Secretary of the General Insurance Employees Union not having appeared in person or by a counsel and of M/s M R Narayanaswami and D Meenakshi sundaram for the management on the preliminary objection raised by the counsel for the management, the tribunal passed the following

AWARD

This dispute referred by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by their order No 70(10)/63 LRIV dated 21st January 1964 comprises two points for decision given in the schedule to the order, viz,

(1) Whether the management of the National Insurance Company Ltd Madras is justified in placing its employee, Shri P Srinivasan, Assistant-in-charge, Marine Department under suspension with effect from 20th June 1963? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

(2) If the suspension is held to be justified to what subsistence allowance if any, Shri P Srinivasan is entitled during the period of his suspension?

The preamble to the order reads thus:

"Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the National Insurance Company Limited, Madras, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed."

Shri P. Srinivasan was employed as Assistant-in-charge of Marine Department of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras for sometime prior to 20th June 1963. On that date he was placed under suspension by the National Insurance Company, by their order which was preceded by a show cause notice dated 4th June 1963 calling for explanation of the employee. The substance of the charge against Srinivasan was that he had addressed a letter to the Regional Manager, Administrative Machinery, Madras, Regional Council, Madras, accusing the company of certain malpractices prohibited under the Insurance Act, Central Act IV of 1938. An enquiry followed in which the employee did not take part. But before a final order could be passed by the management based upon the findings of the Enquiry Officer, this reference was made and consequently no progress could be made in the domestic enquiry.

The claim statement filed by the employee in substance sets forth the following pleas. There was no legal justification for the suspension. The suspended workmen should be paid full wages from 20th June 1963 till date of reinstatement.

It is unnecessary to go into the merits of the claim made by the workman regarding the legality of the order of suspension in great detail because I shall presently deal with the preliminary objection raised by the counsel Sri M. R. Narayanaswami on behalf of the management. The preliminary objection is stated in the following terms in the counter statement of the management. At the outset the management submitted that this reference by the Government of India was not competent and valid as the dispute referred to for adjudication by this tribunal was only an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute. The union that has sponsored this dispute is a general union styled as the "General Insurance Employees' Union, Southern Zone, Madras", the membership of which is open to all insurance employees. The management further stated that so far as they were aware none of the other employees of the National Insurance Company at Madras except Srinivasan were members of this union; nor have the other workers at any material point of time authorised the aforesaid union to take up the cause of Srinivasan. In the absence of those circumstances the management submitted that there was no industrial dispute between the management and their employees with regard to the suspension of Srinivasan and consequently the Government of India had neither power nor jurisdiction to make this reference.

An argument is now advanced by Sri Narayanaswami that the assumption in the counter statement that the dispute was sponsored by the General Insurance Employees' Union is a mistake based upon a misapprehension. As it now turns out, his contention is that the dispute was not at all sponsored by the said union.

The first question on this topic is whether the General Insurance Employees' Union as such has sponsored this dispute.

The General Secretary of that union was examined as W.W.1. His evidence clearly shows that at no time this question was placed before the executive committee of the union. What transpired according to this witness was that the suspended employee, Srinivasan, approached him a day or two after the order of suspension was served on him and asked the witness as to how he should proceed to ventilate his grievance in the matter. The witness told him that no action could be taken by the union in regard to the order of suspension because it was only an interim order and that Srinivasan would have to wait till an enquiry was held and final orders were passed by the management. What happened subsequently is stated by this witness thus:—

"I remember sometime later I received a copy of a communication sent by Srinivasan to the Conciliation Officer requesting that officer to take steps for conciliation. Ex W-1 is a copy of the letter I wrote to the conciliation officer in the matter of payment of salary to Srinivasan after suspension. Peria Thiruvadi who happened to be our Joint Secretary then and also a co-employee of Srinivasan was deputed by that letter to assist the Conciliation Officer in his enquiry."

The witness was almost treated as hostile by the workman concerned and he was allowed to be, in a way, cross-examined. But the net result of his evidence

is that there was no sponsoring of this dispute by the Union or by that group of members of that union belonging to the National Insurance Co., Ltd, Madras. There are 9 employees in that company of whom only 3 were members of the General Union. Admittedly this question of sponsoring a dispute which Srinivasan had with the employer was not placed before the executive committee; nor was a decision taken by the General Secretary or the President in their official capacity on this matter. What has happened is Peria Thiruvadi, a co-employee of the suspended employee, taking advantage of his position as Joint Secretary of the Union has taken part in the enquiry before the Conciliation Officer, as representing the Union on the false footing that the union had sponsored the dispute. The facts are, as would be clear from the documents now produced, quite contrary. I am therefore satisfied from the materials placed before me that this dispute has not been sponsored by the General Insurance Employees' Union or by the group of members of that union who were then employees of the National Insurance Company Ltd., Madras.

The next question is a question of law. Sri S. Shanmugam raised an able and ingenious argument on this point. His contention was that although the dispute was not sponsored by any union connected with the industry or supported by a substantial number of workmen of the establishment to which the suspended workman belongs, since the nature of the dispute is such as is likely to interest or affect every workman of the establishment of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., support of the other workmen must be presumed and even without their sponsoring the cause or dispute of Srinivasan and making that dispute their own, this dispute because of its own nature can become an industrial dispute. In support of this argument he mainly relied upon two decisions—one, of the Supreme Court and the other, of the Kerala High Court.

The first decision is that of the Supreme Court in C.P. Transport Services Ltd., v. R. G. Patwardhan reported in 1957 I L.L.J. 27. There, in construing the provisions of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Act (XXIII of 1947) the Supreme Court had to review the whole law on the question of what would be an industrial dispute in view of the definition of that dispute in S. 2(k) of the Central Act. After referring to the three views held in various decisions at page 30, Justice Venkatarama Ayyar speaking on behalf of the Court says;

"The preponderance of judicial opinion is clearly in favour of the last of the three views stated above, and there is considerable reason behind it."

This last view is that a dispute between an employer and a single employee cannot *per se* be an industrial dispute, but it may become one, if it is taken up by the union or a number of workmen. Authority for this position is found in *Bilash Chandra Nitra v. Balmer Lawrie & Co.*, reported in A.I.R. 1953 Cal 613; in *New India Assurance Company v. Central Government Industrial Tribunal* reported in A.I.R. 1953 Pat. 321; in *Lakshmi Talkies, Madras v. Munuswami* and other reported in 1955 II L.L.J. 477; and *Lnus & Co., v. Hemanta Kumar Samanta* reported in 1956 II L.L.J. 89. The learned Judge proceeded to make the following observation:—

"Notwithstanding that the language of S. 2(k) is wide enough to cover a dispute between an employer and a single employee, the scheme of the Industrial Disputes Act does appear to contemplate that the machinery provided should be set in motion, to settle only disputes which involve the rights of workmen as a class and that a dispute touching the individual rights of a workman was not intended to be the subject of an adjudication under the Act, when the same had not been taken up by the Union or a number of workmen."

Referring to those observations Justice C. A. Vaidialingam in *E. J. John v Industrial Tribunal* (reported in A.I.R. 1963 Kerala 349) made the following observations at page 351:

"The learned Judge has put it in a negative way that a dispute will not be an industrial dispute, unless the dispute is sponsored by a Union or a number of workmen. Putting it positively, the position in my view, will be that a dispute touching the individual rights of workmen, will be an industrial dispute, and can be subject of adjudication under the Act, when the same has been taken by a Union or a number of workmen."

Counsel Sri Shanmugam relied upon this passage to submit the following argument. The learned Judge of the Kerala High Court has stressed upon the nature of the rights involved in the dispute and not upon the fact that whatever might

be the nature of the rights involved in the dispute the governing factor should be that a number of workmen should adopt the individual dispute as their own dispute. From this, counsel argues that the real test to find out whether an individual dispute has become an industrial dispute, the question is not whether the other workmen of the same establishment have adopted that dispute as their own but whether the question in dispute is such which by its very nature can affect other workmen also. I am unable to find any good reason for the interpretation of the observations made by Justice C. A. Vaidialingam of Kerala High Court in this light. Indeed, the whole current of authorities is against this view, as in my opinion, the law is well settled.

It is enough to cite *Bombay Union of Journalists v. "Hindu"*, Bombay, reported in 1961 II L.L.J. 436, ignoring the previous decisions on this question. In this case an employee of the management of "Hindu" office in Bombay was dismissed. There were two other employees in that office. This dispute with the management on this question of dismissal was sponsored by the Bombay Union of Working Journalists. The question arose whether this dispute was an industrial dispute. At page 439 Justice Shan, speaking for the Court, expresses himself thus:

"The dispute, in the present case, being *prima facie*, an individual dispute, in order that it may become an industrial dispute it had to be established that it had been taken up by the union of employees of the "Hindu", Bombay or by an appreciable number of employees of the "Hindu", Bombay. Counsel for the appellant contended that the dispute was supported by the Bombay Union of Journalists of which Salivateeswaran was a member and that, in any event, it was supported by Venkateswaran and Tiwari, who were the only other employees in this establishment. He also contended that in any event the dispute having been taken up by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists after it was referred to the tribunal, it had become an industrial dispute."

After dealing with the facts relating to the questions mentioned in the quotation just extracted, the learned Judge concluded thus at page 439:—

"Support of the cause, by the union, will not in our judgment convert the individual dispute of one of its members into an industrial dispute."

The test is laid down at page 442 in the following words:—

"In each case in ascertaining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an industrial dispute the test is whether at the date of the reference the dispute was taken up as supported by the union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen."

This view is reiterated in *Indian Cable Co., Ltd., v. its workmen* reported in 1962 I L.L.J. 409.

The law being thus clear, there is no escape from the conclusion that the dispute in this case is an individual dispute and has not become an industrial dispute.

Counsel Sri Shanmugam then argued that even though it may not be an industrial dispute, the dispute in this case is a matter covered by S. 10(1)(d) and invited me to assume jurisdiction over the dispute, despite the dispute being described as an industrial dispute in the reference by the Central Government S. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act confers jurisdiction upon appropriate government to refer a dispute or any matter appearing to be connected with, or relevant to, the dispute when it relates to any matter specified in the Second or Third Schedule, to a tribunal for adjudication. The first item in the Third Schedule of the I.D. Act reads:

"1. Wages, including the period and mode of payment;"

and the 8th item in the Third Schedule reads:

"8. Rules of discipline."

The argument of counsel is that the right to suspend an employee exercised by the management is illegal because it is not supported by the terms of contract of employment or by the Standing Orders of the company, and consequently the right of Srinivasan, in spite of suspension, to receive the wages for the period of suspension would be a question affecting wages including the period and mode

of payment. Obviously S. 10 of the I.D. Act must be read and understood in the context of the whole scheme of the Act. The I.D. Act was not intended to deal with individual disputes, but was intended to deal with disputes in which the body of workmen or a considerable number of them have an interest. In defining the subjects which fall under the third schedule, general language alone could be employed. But such language would not take in a wage payable to an individual workman. It is true that despite the wording in the reference this tribunal has got jurisdiction to find out whether the reference was competent, having regard to the nature of the dispute referred—see *Newspapers Ltd., v. Industrial Tribunal*, Uttar Pradesh reported in 1957 II L.L.J. 1. Sri Shanmugam therefore invited me to ignore the wording of the reference and to consider this reference as one falling under S. 10(1)(d) read with items 1 and 8 of the Third Schedule. I am not able to agree with his view because that manner of looking into S. 10(1)(d) and the items in the Third Schedule could not convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute.

In my opinion the preliminary objection is valid and I uphold it. It is not therefore necessary for me to go into the other questions mentioned in the schedule to the order of the Government of India referring this dispute to this tribunal.

Another argument of Sri Shanmugam was that even if question No. 1 in the schedule related to an individual dispute, at least question No. 2 in the schedule would be an industrial dispute because it typified the possible conflict between the management and workmen regarding rights of workmen to receive subsistence allowance during the period of suspension. That may be a question which may properly arise as an Industrial Dispute and if a proper reference is made by the Government of India, this tribunal would have to decide it. But in the context of the reference now made, in my opinion, the second question has no independent standing apart from the first question referred for adjudication. Both hang together. In this view I am unable to hold that it is only question No. 1 in the schedule to the reference made by the Government of India that is hit by the preliminary objection raised by Sri M. R. Narayanaswami but not question No. 2.

The reference is therefore rejected. There will be an award accordingly. There will be no order as to costs.

(Sd.) S. GANAPATHIA PILLAI
Industrial Tribunal

Witnesses Examined for the Workers—

A. JOHN (W.W. 1)

Witnesses Examined for the Management—

"NIL"

DOCUMENTS MARKED FOR THE WORKERS:

- Ex. W-1 D/9th August 1963—Letter from the General Secretary, The General Insurance Employees' Union, Madras-1 to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras-1.
- Ex. W-2 D/16th August 1963—Post Card from A. John to P. Srinivasan.
- Ex. W-3 D/19th August 1963—Letter from A. John, General Secretary to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras-7.
- Ex. W-4 D/19th February 1964—Letter from A. John, General Secretary, General Insurance Employees' Union, Madras-1 to the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

NOTE.—Parties are directed to take return of any document or documents etc. filed by them within six months from this date (14th August 1964).

True Copy Forwarded
(By Order)

Sd/- Illegible
Head Ministerial Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

[No. 70(10)/63-LRIV.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th August 1964

S.O. 3209.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs. Sindhu-Hochtief (India) Limited, Bombay and their workmen represented by the Kandla Port and Dock Mazdoor Sangh, Gandhidham (Kutch);

And whereas, the said employers and the said workmen have, under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration by an Arbitration Agreement and have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of the said section a copy of the said Arbitration Agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said Arbitration Agreement which was received by it on the 19th August, 1964.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947)

NAME OF PARTIES

Representing employers.—Shri R. G. Abbhi, Shri D. H. Hiranadanani, Mr. Hans Kelm, Directors of the Company.

Representing Workmen.—Shri B. H. Dave, General Secretary, Kandla Port & Dock Mazdoor Sangh, Gandhidham—Kutch.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of

**BHAI PRATAP DIAL DAS, 1ST FLOOR, PALM COURT CHURCHGATE
RECLAMATION, BOMBAY.**

(i) Specific matters in dispute: Payment of Bonus to Workers as per Memo of agreement dt. 6th August, 1957.

(ii) Details of the Parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:

Messrs. Sindhu Hochtief (India) Ltd.
Bombay.

V/s
The Company's Workmen employed at New Kandla—Kutch represented by the Kandla Port & Dock Mazdoor Sangh, Gandhidham—Kutch.

Establishment involved: Site office of M/s. Sindhu Hochtief (India) Limited, New Kandla—Kutch.

(iii) Name of the Union if any, representing the workmen in question:

The Kandla Port & Dock Mazdoor Sangh, Gandhidham—Kutch.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected:

Approximately 8,000.

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute:

Approximately 4,000.

Signature of the Parties.

For SINDHU-HOCHTIEF (INDIA) LTD.

Representing employers

S/- HANS KELM

Sd./- R. G. ABBHI, Directors.

Representing workmen.

Sd/- B. H. DAVE, General Secy.

Kandla Port & Dock Mazdoor Sangh.

Witnesses:

(1) Sd/- (M. J. Mansukhani).

(2) Sd/- (Indra A. Chainani).

Bombay Dated the 17th August 1964

S.O. 3210.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the United Commercial Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether having regard to the directions contained in the Award dated the 21st July, 1962 of the National Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), Bombay, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2603, dated the 7th August, 1962, the quantum of bonus paid by the Management of the United Commercial Bank Limited to their workmen in respect of the year 1962 was inadequate? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 51(55)/64-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 27th August 1964

S.O. 3211.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri J. K. Tandon shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Lucknow and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of the State Bank of India was justified in discharging from service, Shri Dhuli Ram, Armed Guard of the Mawana Branch of the bank, with effect from 29th August 1962?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?

[No. 51(16)/64-LRIV.]

S.O. 3212.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the United Commercial Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Mohd. Abdul Razzaque shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Indore and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the transfer of Shri Bhoop Singh, Peon-cum-Daftry from the Gwalior branch of the United Commercial Bank Limited to the Jabalpur branch was an act of victimisation?
- (2) if so, to what relief is the employee entitled?

[No. 51 (53)/64-LRIV.]

S.O. 3213.—Whereas the employers in relation to the Calcutta Licensed Measurers, Calcutta and the workmen represented by the Calcutta Licensed Measurers Employees' Union, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Indian Staff

Association (Clerical Staff), The Calcutta Port and Dock Workers' Union and the National Union of Dock Labour, have jointly applied to the Central Government in the manner required by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), for reference of an industrial dispute between them to a Tribunal in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Calcutta Licensed Measurers Employees' Union, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Indian Staff Association (Clerical Staff), The Calcutta Port and Dock Workers' Union and the National Union of Dock Labour represent majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and sub-section (2) of section 10 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri S. N. Guha Roy shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Calcutta and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the workmen are entitled to an additional bonus in 1963 over and above 1½ months' basic salary already paid.

[No. 28/32/64/LRIV.]

S.O. 3214.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the S S. Light Railway Co., Ltd., Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri J. K. Tandon as Presiding Officer thereof with headquarters at Lucknow and refers the said dispute to the said Tribunal for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the Management of the S. S. Light Railway Co., Ltd., is justified in stopping payment to the workmen of dearness allowance as awarded by the Industrial Tribunal, Lucknow, in its award dated 23rd March, 1963, (*vide* Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. -999, dated the 29th March, 1963), by serving a notice under section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act?

(2) If not, to what relief are the employees entitled?

[No. 2/14/64-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 29th August 1964

S.O. 3215.—Whereas the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union, have jointly applied to the Central Government in the manner required by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) for reference of an industrial dispute between them to a Tribunal in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the practice obtaining in other comparable organisations, the Bombay Port Trust Administration is justified in requiring Carpenters and Masons

employed in the General Works Divisions of its Engineering Department to use their own small tools? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 28/85/64/LRIV.]

S.O. 3216.—Whereas, the employers in relation to the South British Insurance Company Limited, Bombay and the General Insurance Employees' Union, have jointly applied to the Central Government in the manner required by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) for reference of an industrial dispute between them to a Tribunal in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said General Insurance Employees' Union represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the discharge from service of Shri T. K. R. Pillai is justified? If not, to what relief if any, is he entitled?

[No. 74(11)64-LRIV.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st August 1964

S.O. 3217/PWA/Sec. 15(1)/64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15, read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936), the Central Government hereby appoints the Labour Commissioner, Pondicherry, to be the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages of persons employed in railways within the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

[No. 544/69/63-Fac.]

VIDYA PARKASH, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

New Delhi, the 28th August 1964

S.O. 3218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 1463, dated the 17th June, 1961, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Uma Kant Bajpai, Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal, to be an Inspector for the whole of (i) the State of West Bengal, (ii) the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (iii) the Union territory of Tripura for the purposes of the said Act or of any scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(71)64-PF-I(i).]

S.O. 3219.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ashim Kumar Sen to be an Inspector for the whole of (i) the State of West Bengal, (ii) the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and (iii) the Union territory of Tripura, for the purposes of the said Act or of any scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(71)/64-PF-I(ii).]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue and Company Law)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 5th September 1964

S.O. 3220.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty with which the debentures of the value of 100 lakhs of rupees to be issued by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Financial Corporation are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 7/F. No. 1/48/64-Cus.VII.]

M. G. VAIDYA, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th August 1964

S.O. 3221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the I.T. Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all previous notifications in this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in Column 1 of the Schedule below shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to income-tax or supertax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

Range 1	Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts 2
'A' Range, Calcutta.	1. Companies District I, Calcutta (Appeal cases pending and which will be arising in A-Ward to F-Ward of this District).
'B' Range, Calcutta.	1. Companies District II, Calcutta.
'C' Range, Calcutta.	1. Companies District III, Calcutta. 2. Companies District I, Calcutta, (Appeal cases pending and which will be arising in G-Ward to M-Ward of this District).
'D' Range, Calcutta.	1. Companies District IV, Calcutta.
'E' Range, Calcutta.	1. District V(1), Calcutta. 2. Special Survey Circle V, Calcutta. 3. District V, Calcutta. 4. Special Survey Circle X, Calcutta.
'F' Range, Calcutta.	1. District I(I), Calcutta. 2. Special Survey Circle III, Calcutta. 3. S.S.C. IX, Calcutta (newly created).
'G' Range, Calcutta.	1. District II(I), Calcutta. 2. Special Survey Circle, III, Calcutta. 3. Murshidabad. 4. Howrah.
'H' Range, Calcutta.	1. District III(I), Calcutta. 2. Project Circle II, Calcutta. 3. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Calcutta. 4. Special Circle I, Calcutta. 5. Special Survey Circle IV, Calcutta.

Range 1	Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts 2
'I' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nadia. 2. District VII, Calcutta. 3. District V(2), Calcutta. 4. Special Survey Circle I, Calcutta. 5. Special Circle II, Calcutta.
'J' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District IV(1), Calcutta. 2. Special Survey Circle VI, Calcutta. 3. District III(3), Calcutta. 4. Railways and Miscellaneous Salaries Circle, Calcutta. 5. Central Salaries Circle, Calcutta. 6. District III-A, Calcutta. 7. District V-A, Calcutta. 8. Refund Circle, Calcutta.
Burdwan Range.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burdwan. 2. Birbhum. 3. Asansol. 4. Bankura-Purulia.
Jalpaiguri Range.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jalpaiguri Income-tax Circle, Jalpaiguri. 2. Siliguri Income-tax Circle, Siliguri. 3. Income-tax Circle, Darjeeling, Darjeeling. 4. Cooch-Behar.
'M' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District II(2), Calcutta. 2. Special Survey Circle II, Calcutta. 3. Special Survey Circle VIII, Calcutta. 4. Special Survey Circle IX, Calcutta. 5. District IV(3), Calcutta.
'N' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Midnapur. 2. Project Circle I, Calcutta. 3. Project Circle, Calcutta.
'O' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hooghly. 2. Cinema Circle I, Calcutta. 3. Cinema Circle II, Calcutta. 4. Cinema Circle, Calcutta. 5. District VI, Calcutta.
'P' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. West Dinajpur-Malda. 2. District IV(2), Calcutta. 3. District I(2), Calcutta.
'Q' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 24-Parganas. 2. Non-companies (Income-tax-cum-Excess Profits Tax) District II, Calcutta. 3. Non-companies (Income-tax-cum-Excess Profits Tax) District I, Calcutta.
'R' Range, Calcutta.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District III(2), Calcutta. 2. Foreign Section, Calcutta.

Where an Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall, from the date this notification shall take effect, be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall take effect from 1st September, 1964.

Explanatory Note.

The amendments have become necessary on account of the re-organisation of the Appellate Ranges in the Commissioner's charge.

(This note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 65 (F. No. 50/16/64-ITJ).]

T. N. PANDEY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Mines and Metals)

(Metals Section)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 31st August 1964

S.O. 3222.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in Order No. S.O. 2563, dated the 27th July, 1964, published in Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 27th July 1964:—

In the said Order the words "Assistant Development Officer, Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines & Metals), New Delhi" shall be deleted and the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi".

[No. E.50(i)Met/64.]

S.O. 3223.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby cancels Order No. S.O. 2564, dated the 27th July 1964, published in Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 27th July 1964.

[No. E 50(i)Met/64.]

C. S. VENUGOPALA RAO, Dy. Secy.

